

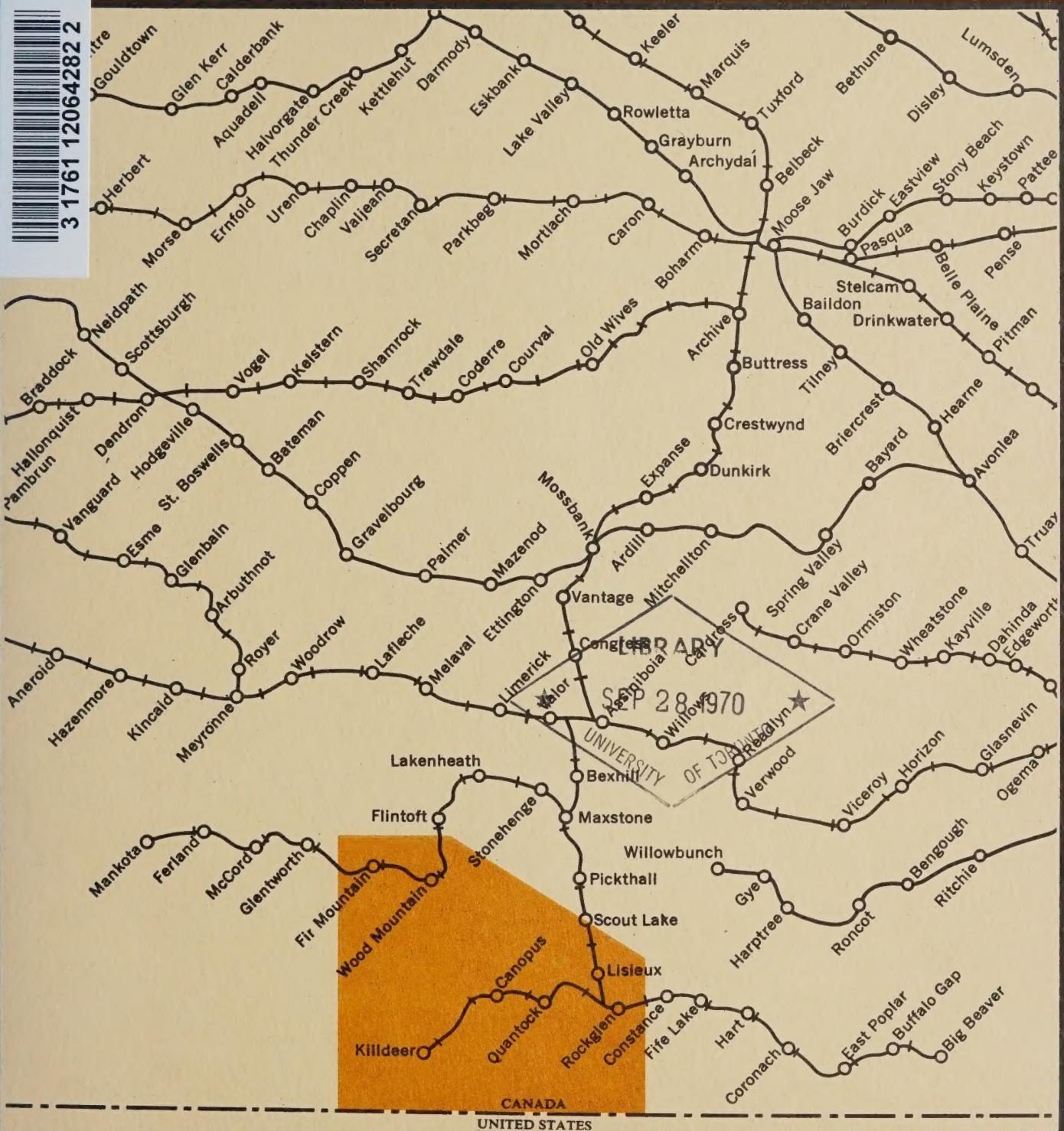
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PRAIRIE REGIONAL STUDIES IN ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY No 3

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THE ROCKGLEN REGION OF SASKATCHEWAN

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Economics Branch, Canada Department of Agriculture

J.W. Channon, D. Zasada, R.T. Miller

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PRAIRIE REGIONAL STUDIES IN ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY

Study No. 3 - The Rockglen Grain Growing Region of South-Central Saskatchewan

The "Rockglen Grain Growing Region of South-Central Saskatchewan" comprises the areas, or hinterlands, served by 7 grain delivery points and these are listed in ascending order of ranking of the community. (See Appendix 1 for a listing of communities and their service activities).

Preface

This report is the third in a series of Prairie Regional Studies in Economic Geography; the first being a report on the Riverhurst Region of Saskatchewan and the second on the Boissevain area of Manitoba.

The dissolution of the Geographical Branch of the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources early in 1967 and the transfer of the project wholly to the Canada Department of Agriculture has delayed this and subsequent publications in the series.

Wherever possible, data for the whole region is presented, but the emphasis is on grain farms and the communities and facilities serving them. What is reported is a collection of facts and detailed tabular material describing the socio-economic activity of the region, from which the reader may gain an appreciation of the relative importance of the communities and farms situated there.

Our particular method of ranking communities is not perfect; for instance; it ignores dollar-volume of retail sales in each community and it does not weigh the kind of service activity present. Such refinements should be attempted by other workers with other purposes. We hope a useful purpose has been served in that, when tabulated by communities according to the number of services present, the pertinent data assumes a pattern that provides an insight into the viability of the communities.

It will be noted that we have refrained from drawing inferences, arriving at conclusions and making recommendations. Again, it is hoped that other workers will do so. We have been content to provide some of parameters, bearing in mind the very significant changes that have been underway for several years especially in the grain production, collection and distribution system. The reader will find that simultaneous examination of two or more tables in this report will frequently yield some interesting relationships which will suggest new avenues of investigation.

Classification of Communities

For the purpose of this study, the method of community classification is based on a modification of the system devised by the Saskatchewan Royal Commission on Agriculture and Rural Life (1957). The criterion for classification is the number of service activities present in the various communities studied. "Too small to classify" refers, primarily, to former grain delivery points or to existing delivery points where a single elevator is the only service activity present. If there are from 2 to 8 services it is a hamlet; if from 9 to 32 a village and if from 33 to 59 it is a town. Greater towns have 60 or more service activities (Table 1).

TABLE 1. - CLASSIFICATION OF COMMUNITIES IN THE STUDY AREA

Too Small to Classify 0-1 Services	Hamlets 2-8 Services	Villages 9-32 Services	Town 33-59 Services
Quantock	Canopus Killdeer	Lisieux Fir Mountain Wood Mountain	Rockglen

Quantock has only one service activity, a grain elevator, and is in the group "too small to classify". Canopus with three services and Killdeer with six are hamlets. Lisieux, Fir Mountain and Wood Mountain have 10, 13, and 27 services respectively and are classified as villages. Rockglen with just under 60 services is the largest community in the study area and is classified as a town.

Farm Population

The four rural municipalities shown in Table 2 encloses the study area and allows one to use census data to describe the demography. Since World War II the province of Saskatchewan has witnessed a trend towards urbaniza-

TABLE 2. - FARM POPULATION IN THE STUDY AREA BY RURAL MUNICIPALITY, AND PROVINCE,
CENSUS YEARS, 1941 TO 1966

	1941	1951	1956	1961	1966
Poplar Valley	999	731	701	615	531
Waverley	1,195	713	695	623	536
Willow Bunch	1,749	1,233	1,171	1,053	941
920 L. I. D.	2,401	1,390	1,252	1,181	1,081
TOTAL	6,344	4,067	3,819	3,472	3,089
Farm Population in Saskatchewan	514,677	399,473	362,231	305,740	281,089

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa..

tion. Between 1941 and 1966 the number of persons living on farms in Saskatchewan decreased by 45.4 per cent - from 514,677 to 281,089. This resulted in a rather sharp decline in the proportion of persons on farms from 57.4 per cent to 29.4 per cent. Such a decrease reflects the increase in non-farm job opportunities, with a consequent migration from farm to town.

In the Rockglen study area, the farm population, as shown in Table 2, declined by over 50 per cent - from 6,344 in 1941 to 3,089 in 1966.

Population of Communities

Between 1941 and 1966 the population of the province of Saskatchewan increased by close to 7 per cent (TABLE 3). This is in sharp contrast to the 32 per cent decrease in the total population of Census Division #3, which includes, the study area, during the same period. Expressed in absolute terms, total population in this census division declined from 38,648 in 1941 to 26,622 in 1966.

The total population for the seven communities in the study area rose steadily from 462 to 781 - an increase of more than two-thirds. The increase was not evenly distributed among the separate communities. The largest community in the study area, the town of Rockglen, was almost entirely responsible for the increase in total community population. Between 1941 and 1966, the population of Rockglen more than doubled from 239 to 540. During the same period, however, the populations of Killdeer, Lisieux and Wood Mountain all fluctuated somewhat, but remained essentially unchanged. The populations of the village of Fir Mountain and the hamlet of Canopus declined by more than half.

TABLE 3. - POPULATION OF COMMUNITIES IN THE STUDY AREA, CENSUS YEARS 1941 TO 1966

	1941	1951	1956	1961	1966
Quantock	4	n/a	5	n/a	n/a
Canopus	n/a	25	14	10	11
Killdeer	32	68	59	52	35
Lisieux	68	67	61	72	71
Fir Mountain	n/a	104	82	74	48
Wood Mountain	119	115	117	135	124
Rockglen	239	393	543	492	540
Study Area Total	462	668	799	761	781
Census Division #3 Total	38,648	29,477	29,686	28,245	26,622
Provincial Total	895,992	831,728	880,668	925,181	955,344

n/a: not available

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa

Community Populations, by Age and Sex

Tables 4 and 5 contain data derived from the 1966 Census for the study area's two largest communities. They also contain data for four Rural Municipalities, parts of which comprise the study area. Table 4 breaks the information down into various age groups, with a further male-female classification within each group. Table 5 shows the proportions of the people within three major age groups.

On the farms, and in the village of Wood Mountain, men out-number women. Similarly, there are more teen-aged boys than girls both in the rural population and in Wood Mountain while, in Rockglen the reverse is true. In the under 10 years age groups, the rural municipalities of Poplar Valley, Waverly and Willow Bunch all have more boys than girls. The opposite holds for Local Improvement District 920 as well as for the two communities of Wood Mountain and Rockglen.

The age group that most closely approximates the effective working population is, of course, the 20 to 69 years of age group. In the Province of Saskatchewan this group comprises 50.7 per cent of the total population (Table 5). The community that comes closest to this proportion is Rockglen, where 51.1 per cent of the population is in this category. Wood Mountain, with 43.5 per cent in this group, is below the provincial average and the study area proportion of 48.9 per cent. The study area is slightly below the norm for the province as far as this age group is concerned.

People in the retired age group make up a larger proportion of those living in towns than on farms - 12.5 per cent versus 4 per cent. This group, dwelling in the study communities is well above the provincial norm of 6.4 per cent. The farm population in all four rural municipalities falls short of the provincial proportion in this age group. This would seem to indicate that older people move off the farms and into adjacent communities.

The proportion of people under 20 years of age in the study area is 45.6 per cent. This is somewhat above the provincial average of 42.8 per cent. The study community which most closely approximates this proportion is Wood Mountain with 44.4 per cent. Rockglen, with 35.9 per cent in this group, is below both the provincial average and the study area proportion of 45.6 per cent. Generally, in the rural municipalities included in the study, this group forms a larger proportion of the population than it does in the province as a whole.

School Enrolment

It is evident from school enrolment figures (Table 6) that the study area is following the trend towards school consolidation which is currently taking place throughout much of Western Canada. At present, there are primary schools in five of the study area's seven communities. These are Killdeer, Lisieux, Fir Mountain, Wood Mountain, and Rockglen. The two high schools in the area are located in the two largest communities - Wood Mountain and Rockglen. This contrasts with the two smallest communities in the area - Quantock and Canopus - neither of which have schools.

Of the 716 students presently attending schools in the study area, 442

TABLE 4. - POPULATION BY AGE GROUPS AND SEX, FOR RURAL MUNICIPALITIES AND INCORPORATED TOWNS AND VILLAGES IN THE STUDY AREA, 1966

	Total	Years of Age										70 and Over
		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-69	
<i>Communities:</i>												
Wood Mountain T.	124	7	15	22	11	4	6	12	20	7	5	15
M.	66	1	7	14	7	3	3	5	9	4	2	11
F.	58	6	8	8	4	1	3	7	11	3	3	4
Rockglen	T.	540	40	50	54	50	33	43	65	47	66	22
M.	269	16	27	24	23	20	23	33	20	30	9	44
F.	271	24	23	30	27	13	20	32	27	36	13	26
Rural Municipalities ¹												
Poplar Valley T.	559	46	73	86	63	29	41	95	60	38	8	20
M.	309	25	38	40	39	18	18	54	35	23	4	15
F.	250	21	35	46	24	11	23	41	25	15	4	5
Waverley	T.	616	63	69	73	53	35	63	79	71	58	25
M.	342	34	38	37	28	17	36	50	36	29	18	19
F.	274	29	31	36	25	18	27	29	35	29	7	8
Willow Bunch	T.	1,137	145	164	166	115	40	96	141	118	90	24
M.	609	75	89	81	60	25	52	69	64	61	15	18
F.	528	70	75	85	55	15	44	72	54	29	9	20
920 L. I. D.	T.	1,209	151	173	129	92	60	138	178	124	80	26
M.	675	68	93	78	49	34	67	106	77	50	13	40
F.	534	83	80	51	43	26	71	72	47	30	13	18
Study Area Total	T.	4,185	452	544	530	384	201	387	570	440	339	110
M.	2,270	219	292	274	206	117	199	317	241	197	61	147
F.	1,915	233	252	256	178	84	188	253	199	142	49	81
Division #3 Total	T.	26,622	2,681	3,125	3,204	2,499	1,324	2,334	3,295	3,165	2,058	792
M.	13,919	1,344	1,608	1,656	1,329	716	1,187	1,707	1,676	1,101	370	2,145
F.	12,703	1,337	1,517	1,548	1,170	608	1,147	1,588	1,489	957	422	1,225
Provincial Total	T.	955,344	107,515	110,130	103,304	88,412	62,150	104,651	110,413	103,270	76,617	27,264
M.	489,040	54,979	56,128	53,042	44,786	31,551	53,255	56,052	52,290	40,352	14,057	61,618
F.	466,304	52,536	54,002	50,262	43,626	30,599	51,396	54,361	50,980	36,265	13,207	32,548

¹Excluding all incorporated Towns and Villages.

T. = Total; M. = Male; F. = Female.

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

TABLE 5. - PROPORTION OF POPULATION FALLING WITHIN THREE SPECIFIED AGE GROUPS, 1966

	Pre-school and School Age Group (0 to 19)	Working Age Group (20 to 69)	Retired Age Group (70 and over)
- per cent -			
Communities:			
Wood Mountain	44.4	43.5	12.1
Rockglen	35.9	51.1	13.0
Rural Municipalities¹			
Poplar Valley	47.9	48.5	3.6
Waverley	41.9	53.7	4.4
Willow Bunch	51.9	44.8	3.3
920 L. I. D.	45.1	50.1	4.8
Study Area Total	45.6	48.9	5.5
Division #3 Total	43.2	48.7	8.1
Provincial Total	42.8	50.7	6.5

¹Excluding all incorporated towns and villages.

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

TABLE 6. - ENROLMENT IN SCHOOLS IN THE STUDY AREA, BY GRADES, SCHOOL YEAR 1967-68

	TOTAL	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Quantock	NO SCHOOL												
Canopus	NO SCHOOL												
Killdeer	42	10	4	4	9	8	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lisieux	52	7	9	9	8	8	5	3	3	-	-	-	-
Fir Mountain	41	5	6	7	8	6	5	4	-	-	-	-	-
Wood Mountain	139	13	11	15	9	15	13	18	10	13	9	7	6
Rockglen	442	29	31	28	37	40	27	44	37	50	46	35	38

- Quantock - All grades travel by bus to Rockglen
- Canopus - No information available for school age children
- Killdeer - Grades 7-12 travel by bus to Rockglen
- Lisieux - Grades 9-12 travel by bus to Rockglen
- Fir Mountain - Grades 8-12 travel by bus to Glentworth

Source: Department of Education, Regina.

of them are being educated in the town of Rockglen. This represents slightly more than 60 per cent of total school enrolment. This figure rises to over 80 per cent when those attending schools in the village of Wood Mountain are included.

This concentration of students in the area's two largest communities is only part of a continuing process. This process is facilitated through the issuance, in ever increasing numbers, of Minister's orders and Judges' decisions permitting the transfer of children from one school district to another. As a result of these transfers, school officials in Regina foresee the eventual concentration of all school facilities in the town of Rockglen. The only exception to this may occur at Wood Mountain where the town's general in-accessibility could force the maintenance of a primary school.

Adequate facilities for busing school children to and from schools is one area of concern that is accentuated by school consolidation. In the present study area the sparse population, adverse hilly terrain and inadequate roads combine to make it a problem of major proportions. The seriousness of the problem is reflected in the fact that often, during the winter, snowmobiles must be pressed into service to move the children to and from school.

On the other hand, consolidation does alleviate some of the other problems associated with rural education. In particular, it permits improved levels of teacher recruitment and retention.

Post Office Revenue

Post Office revenues are useful in that they give some indication of the degree of socio-economic activity in a community and its hinterland. During the past ten years, post offices operated in 6 of the 7 communities (Table 7). Total revenues in the area advanced an average of one per cent per year and stood at close to \$10,000 in 1966-67.

Post offices in the smaller communities of Canopus, Killdeer, Lisieux and Fir Mountain all reported decreased revenues over the ten-year period. The sharpest drop took place at the hamlet of Canopus where revenues in 1966-67 were only about half of what they were in 1957-58. Revenues at Killdeer, Lisieux and Fir Mountain decreased by 35, 30 and 18 per cent respectively. On the other hand, the two largest communities in the area, Wood Mountain and Rockglen, both reported substantial increases in post office revenues over the same ten-year period. Wood Mountain experienced a 25 per cent increase, with total revenues in 1966-67 of \$1,645. Revenues at Rockglen rose by a third to \$6,185 in 1966-67.

Property Tax Assessment

Property Tax Assessment data are available for all of the communities in the study area. Railway Associated Assessment expressed as a percentage of total assessment is shown at the bottom of Table 8. This percentage generally declines as the size of a community increases. The dependence of smaller communities on the rail roads for tax assessment is well illustrated in the case of Quantock. The sole constituents of its very restricted tax base are rail road property and rail road lease holds. The situation at the hamlet of Canopus is much the same in that three-quarters of total assessment

TABLE 7. - POST OFFICE REVENUE IN THE STUDY AREA, FISCAL YEARS, 1957-58 TO 1966-67

	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
- dollars -										
Canopus	251	226	182	184	163	128	103	145	130	131
Killdeer	673	666	631	610	431	470	454	510	490	441
Lisieux	1,112	546	629	586	581	637	683	754	766	8
Fir Mountain	950	810	783	844	748	818	811	907	905	784
Wood Mountain	1,316	1,349	1,406	1,316	1,371	1,439	1,463	1,784	1,784	1,645
Rockglen	4,634	4,732	5,048	5,146	4,990	5,220	5,506	6,196	6,230	6,185

Quantock closed December 1926.

Source: Post Office Department, Ottawa.

TABLE 8. - PROPERTY TAX ASSESSMENT, FOR COMMUNITIES IN THE STUDY AREA, 1968

	Too small to classify	Hamlet	Village	Village	Village	Town	
	Quantock	Canopus	Killdeer	Lisieux	Fir Mountain	Wood Mountain	Rock Glen
<i>Railway Property</i>							
*Roadway	-	-	-	-	-	2,080	5,670
Other Land	380	290	400	430	460	3,130	5,350
Buildings	110	220	270	290	1,940	3,760	4,970
Business	100	100	100	100	350	910	950
<i>Other R.O.W. Occupancies</i>							
Taxable Buildings	8,740	9,590	8,650	16,720	25,710	31,180	57,270
Taxable Business	2,100	2,110	2,070	3,330	5,120	8,259	16,340
TOTAL Assessment of Railway Property	11,430	12,310	11,490	20,870	33,580	49,319	90,550
<i>Non-Right-Of-Way Properties</i>							
Taxable Land	-	80	1,630	2,350	2,740	14,250	92,380
Taxable Buildings	-	1,850	15,050	33,900	27,620	80,620	518,420
Taxable Business	-	1,540	5,180	2,790	5,170	19,031	85,400
TOTAL Assessment of Non- Railway Property	-	3,470	21,860	39,040	35,530	113,901	696,200
TOTAL Tax Assessment	11,430	15,780	33,350	59,910	69,110	163,220	786,750
<i>Proportion of Tax Assessment Derived From Railway Associated Property</i>							
	100.0	78.0	34.5	34.8	48.6	30.2	11.5

*Railway roadway allowance is not shown for some of the smaller communities as they are included in the assessment for the rural municipality.

Source: Department of Municipal Affairs, Government Administration Building, Regina.

is derived from the rail road. This is in direct contrast to the town of Rockglen which has a much more diversified tax base and therefore relies on the rail road for only 11.5 per cent of total assessment.

Carload Rail Traffic

The data regarding volume of carload rail traffic (Table 9) only serves to stress the over-riding importance of agriculture in the economic life of the area. Annual outbound shipments of grain predominate over total inbound shipments by a wide margin. In fact, at Quantock and the hamlet of Canopus, outbound shipments predominate to such a degree that it might be useful to think of both communities as nothing more than "grain delivery points only". Small and declining populations at both places support only sporadic inbound shipments of goods. The few inbound shipments of agricultural products which occurred at most points generally consisted of hay and livestock feed.

The shipments of mineral products referred to in the Table are primarily inbound carloads of coal for fuel. At all communities in the study area, these shipments have shown a steady decline in recent years. While decreasing populations at many points may partly explain this, it appears that there is a general trend away from coal in favour of substitute fuels such as gas and oil. Data for the town of Rockglen tends to support this latter view. In the face of a steadily rising population, inbound coal shipments at Rockglen have shown a continuous decline. It is interesting to note, at all points in the study area, the absence of any substantial increase in the size of inbound rail shipments of manufactured goods (which includes petroleum fuels). This would seem to suggest that general distribution of such fuels is by some means other than rail transport.

Inbound shipments of forest products occurred at only the two largest communities in the area, Wood Mountain and Rockglen. Such shipments are of substantial proportions at Rockglen, suggesting the presence of a moderate level of construction activity in the immediate area. The sensitivity of construction to the state of the local and national economics is reflected in the rather sizeable year-to-year fluctuations in the magnitude of these shipments.

Over the past few years, the communities of Canopus, Killdeer and Lisieux have, from time to time, received the odd inbound car of goods in the manufactured and miscellaneous category. While the size of similar shipments at Fir Mountain has generally been declining, shipments of manufactured goods into Wood Mountain have shown some strength in recent years. Rockglen is the major center of distribution for such goods in the study area. In fact, over the past few years, it has consistently received about 90 per cent of all inbound shipments of manufactured goods entering the area by rail. While annual totals for these shipments into Rockglen have shown minor year-to-year fluctuations, they have tended to indicate considerable strength and stability in the long-run. Outbound shipments of manufactured goods from Wood Mountain and Rockglen generally consist of scrap metal.

The three largest communities in the study area are all forwarding points for shipments of livestock. At Fir Mountain and Rockglen such shipments have tended to be small and characterized by sharp year-to-year fluc-

TABLE 9. - CARLOAD RAIL TRAFFIC AT SPECIFIC POINTS IN THE STUDY AREA, 1960-67

Delivery Point	1960		1961		1962		1963		1964		1965		1966		1967	
	In	Out														
QUANTOCK																
Products of agriculture	-	12	-	25	-	20	-	30	-	40	-	40	-	57	-	31
Products of mines	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Products of forests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufactures and misc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	1	12	-	25	-	20	-	30	-	40	-	40	-	57	-	31
CANOPUS																
Products of agriculture	2	41	-	89	-	73	-	99	-	144	-	119	-	130	-	104
Products of mines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Products of forests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufactures and misc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	2	41	-	89	-	73	-	99	-	144	-	119	1	130	-	104
KILLDEER																
Products of agriculture	2	61	-	78	-	77	-	142	-	222	-	163	-	220	-	145
Products of mines	8	-	3	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	3	-	-	1	-	-
Products of forests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufactures and misc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	10	61	3	78	2	77	2	144	2	222	3	163	-	220	1	145
LISIEUX																
Products of agriculture	-	50	-	93	-	75	-	110	-	107	-	103	-	133	-	87
Products of mines	5	-	1	-	5	-	2	-	2	-	3	-	2	-	1	-
Products of forests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufactures and misc.	-	-	1	-	5	-	2	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
TOTAL	5	50	2	93	5	75	2	110	2	107	3	103	3	133	2	87

(continued)

TABLE 9. - CARLOAD RAIL TRAFFIC AT SPECIFIC POINTS IN THE STUDY AREA, 1960-67 (continued)

Delivery Point	1960				1961				1962				1963				1964				1965				1966				1967			
	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out		
FIR MOUNTAIN																																
Products of agriculture	12	114	4	87	2	123	-	189	-	289	-	207	-	189	-	2	-	1	-	154	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Products of mines	6	-	6	-	9	-	5	-	5	-	5	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Products of forests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Manufactures and misc.	3	-	4	-	2	-	3	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Animals and products	-	1	-	10	-	11	-	9	-	1	-	3	-	3	-	7	-	7	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	2	-			
TOTAL	21	115	14	97	13	134	8	198	7	290	5	210	2	196	2	156	2	156	2	156	2	156	2	156	2	156	2	156	2	156		
WOOD MOUNTAIN																																
Products of agriculture	-	5	65	7	114	4	104	-	140	-	194	-	172	-	153	-	5	-	6	-	130	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Products of mines	12	-	8	-	10	-	8	-	8	-	8	-	9	-	9	-	5	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Products of forests	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Manufactures and misc.	3	-	3	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	5	-	1	-	1	-	6	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Animals and products	3	-	3	7	2	10	3	12	-	19	-	21	-	13	-	13	-	13	-	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
TOTAL	24	65	21	121	18	115	12	154	15	214	11	194	13	166	9	175	9	175	9	175	9	175	9	175	9	175	9	175	9	175		
ROCKGLEN																																
Products of agriculture	5	142	3	211	5	162	-	306	-	273	-	275	-	313	-	247	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Products of mines	23	-	23	-	24	-	13	-	12	-	10	-	8	-	8	-	5	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Products of forests	6	-	9	-	11	-	21	-	8	-	13	-	13	-	13	-	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Manufactures and misc.	51	-	52	-	48	1	67	1	55	5	66	1	65	1	65	1	58	2	58	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Animals and products	-	5	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
TOTAL	85	147	88	213	88	164	101	307	75	280	89	276	78	315	68	257	68	257	68	257	68	257	68	257	68	257	68	257	68	257		

Products of agriculture: all grains, seeds, hay and straw, animals and animal products, etc.

Products of mines: coal, cement, brick, asphalt, lime, etc.

Products of forests: lumber, and all processed natural wood, plywood, shingles, posts, poles, etc.

Manufactures and misc.: fertilizer, fuel oil, gasoline, scrap metal, etc.

Source: Canadian Pacific Railways, Department of Research, Montreal.

tuations. On the other hand, outbound shipments of livestock from Wood Mountain have been substantial, increasing almost steadily from year-to-year. In 1967, such shipments accounted for a quarter of all the outbound shipments forwarded from that point. For the same year, shipments of livestock from Wood Mountain by rail represented more than 80 per cent of all such rail shipments made in the study area.

Highway Transportation Services

Much of the demand for commercial truck transportation in the study area is generated by livestock operations. While Canadian Pacific Transport does not provide truck service as an adjunct to its' rail service on the Colony subdivision, most of the communities in the area are adequately served by local carriers.^{1/}

Lisieux, Killdeer and Rockglen, all on Highway 2, are served by Freightways Ltd. which has connecting services to Assiniboia, Moose Jaw and Regina. In addition, both Lisieux and Rockglen are provided express services by buses of the Saskatchewan Transportation Company and the Greyhound Line. The communities of Fir Mountain and Wood Mountain, on Highway 319, are served by Assiniboia Cartage which provides frequent service to and from Assiniboia.

Soil Capability for Agriculture 2/3/

The thousand or so square miles comprising the study area are situated on the Alberta High Plains, or Third Prairie Steppe. There is a general rise in elevation from about 2700 feet above sea level in the northeast corner to 3350 feet at the drainage divide in the higher elevation of the Wood Mountain Upland. Drainage to the north of this divide is provided by the Wood Mountain and other creeks which empty into Twelve Mile Lake. Drainage to the south and southeast is provided by a number of creeks that drain into the Frenchman and Poplar Rivers as well as the other tributaries which drain into the Milk and Missouri river systems in the United States. In general, the natural vegetation of the area consists mainly of the mixed prairie type, ranging from the more luxuriant midgrass types on the higher plateau areas and lower slopes to the short grass variations in the more arid and exposed positions.

The area's dominant physiographic feature is the Wood Mountain Upland which is characterized by relatively small areas of undulating uplands separated by deep valleys and their tributary coulees.

Approximately half the land, mostly in the central and southern portions of the study area are eroded benchlands, designated as the

1/ "Saskatchewan Shippers Directory", Vol. 19, February 1968, Mercury Publications Ltd., Regina.

2/ Agriculture and Rural Development Act, "Soil Capability for Agriculture, Wood Mountain - Map 72-G", Queen's Printer, Ottawa.

3/ J. Mitchell, H.C. Moss, and J.S. Clayton, "Soil Survey of Southern Saskatchewan", College of Agriculture, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, 1944.

Dissected Plateau Complex. To date, adverse topography and the lack of adequate roads have presented a barrier to the evaluation of soils in this area. The rough topography and a severe erosion problem combine to make cultivation all but impossible. Consequently, much of the land in the Dissected Plateau Complex remains unsettled. Ranching, wherever possible, presently provides the most economic use for the land in this area.

The most efficient soils found in the study area, the Haverhill and Wood Mountain clay loams, are generally considered to be moderately good soils. Small parcels of these soils are concentrated in the north-west and north-east corners of the study area. (See Soils Map 4/) Both soils, when combined with a favourable topography, are largely used for wheat production and produce satisfactory yields, except in seasons of severe drought.

While the general fertility of the Haverhill clay loams is satisfactory, its wide spread stoniness can be a limiting factor. Water retention and wind and water erosion problems are also associated with this soil when adverse climatic conditions occur.

The soils of the Wood Mountain clay loams, of better topography, tend to have a somewhat higher moisture efficiency than those of the Haverhill association. However, adverse topography is a major limiting factor for many of the better Wood Mountain soils. Often, small areas of otherwise desirable soils are inaccessible due to the presence of severely eroded valleys and slopes. Consequently, in such areas, water erosion continues to be a problem of major proportions. However, in most places, the rougher phases of both the Haverhill and Wood Mountain soil associations are covered by native grasses which provide good quality feed for grazing.

All the soils in the study area, except those of the Cypress association, belong to the Brown Soil Zone. The Soils of the Cypress Association belong to the Dark Brown Soil Zone and are found, in limited quantities, in the central and western portions of the study area.

From the standpoint of moisture efficiency, the Cypress soils are superior to all the brown soils found in the study area. Cypress soils, however, tend to have a cooler and shorter frost-free season than those of the Brown Soil Zone. Consequently, while wheat production is a major enterprise on these soils, considerable amounts of coarse grains and some forage crops are grown as well. Cypress loams of the undulating phase form superior agricultural soils.

While seasons of extreme drought may severely affect these soils, the normally higher moisture efficiency of the plateau gives them a decided advantage. On the other hand, in cool, very moist seasons, frosts may be a serious hazard.

The great majority of cultivated land in the study area is comprised of soils which are generally considered to be poor quality. Such soils occur in the loams and light loams of the Haverhill and Wood Mountain associations and in light loams of the Cypress association. The loams are

4/ Soils map follows page 50.

generally used for wheat production although moisture retention and drifting are more serious than for the clay loams.

A parcel of Cypress light loam is located at the very centre of the study area. Soils of this type are generally prevalent in rolling areas and tend to be more shallow and droughty. They are adversely affected by substantial run-off losses.

The Haverhill and Wood Mountain light loams occur in the north-west corner of the study area in the vicinity of Fir Mountain and Wood Mountain. They are inferior soils that are characterized by low moisture retention and a tendency to drift.

The Chaplin gravelly loams and the Wood Mountain fine sandy loams form an association in the northern portion of the study area to the north and east of Wood Mountain. A small parcel of Wood Mountain sandy loam soils is also found immediately to the south of Rockglen. All of these soils are considered to be particularly poor in quality. In fact, the soils of the Chaplin association are thought to be among the poorest soils in the Province of Saskatchewan.

Their coarse textures are responsible for the very low drought resistance and lower than average fertility of these soils. The prevalence of rough topography and the frequent presence of excessive quantities of gravel and stone are additional handicaps to cultivation.

Much of the broken land comprising the Chaplin association is used for rye production, with some wheat and sweet clover. In many places, grazing provides the most efficient use for the soils in this association.

The Wood Mountain fine sandy loams and sandy loams are considerably inferior in drought resistance and general fertility to the better types. The effect of serious wind and water erosion on these soils has been to prevent the development of a deep profile, giving a thin droughty surface soil with a sparse vegetative cover.

A small area of alluvium soils occurs in the vicinity of Lisieux around the junction of the Wood Coulee and Hay Meadow Creeks. These soils vary from fair pasture to good arable types and are often used for native hay production. Alluvium soils are generally not as saline as alkali soils even though both are similarly created by stream deposits. They tend to be somewhat more recent and less mature than those of the alkali soils.

Alkali (saline) soils occur along the Poplar River Valley in the extreme south-east corner of the study area. The presence of a high content of soluble salts in these soils make them generally unsuitable for cultivation. Although Alkali Soils may support such tolerant crops as sweet clover, slender wheat grass, barley or oats, they generally range from fair pasture to practically worthless lands.

A small area of eroded lands also occurs in the south-east corner along the American border. Here the rough nature of the terrain makes cultivation impossible. Grazing is the only possible use for such lands.

Sales of Farm Land in the Study Area, 1963-1967

In the five year period ending in 1967, there were 37 transactions involving the sale of farm real estate within the study area (See Table 10) more than two-thirds of these sales occurred in the areas adjacent to the communities of Rockglen and Scout Lake.

The farms attracting the lowest prices per acre in the study area were those where Cypress and Wood Mountain loams and light loams comprised a large proportion of the land. Problems of moisture retention and drifting are generally associated with these soils and they are considered poor for cultivation. These soils are also limited by less-than-favourable topography which ranges from undulating to rough. On the average, only 60 per cent of the land on these farms is presently under cultivation.

In the same five year period, farms which attracted the highest prices per acre were those where the clay loams and, to a lesser extent the loams, of the Wood Mountain and Haverhill associations comprised a large part of the land. While these soils are described as only moderately good, they are nevertheless, among the most efficient soils to be found in the study area. (For a more extensive analysis of these soils, please see "Soil Capability for Agriculture" p.13). The topography associated with these better soils is somewhat more favourable, ranging from level to strongly rolling. On the average, close to 80 per cent of more expensive farm lands in the study area are presently under cultivation.

TABLE 10. - REPRESENTATIVE FARM VALUES, BY SALES PRICE PER ACRE, 1963 TO 1967

Year	Number of Transactions	Total Number of Acres	Price Per Acre			
			Low \$	High \$	Mean \$	Median \$
1963	10	4,346	18.40	45.67	23.38	22.66
1964	9	3,795	25.00	52.88	36.89	36.60
1965	10	4,815	21.60	53.13	37.18	37.83
1966	8	5,120	25.00	43.75	38.77	36.57
1967	nil	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Economics Branch, Canada Department of Agriculture, Ottawa

Temperature Extremes and Norms

There are no meteorological stations within the study area. The closest stations are at Assiniboia, about 35 miles north of Rockglen, and at Gravelbourg, about 40 miles north north-west of Wood Mountain. The station at Aneroid is 50 miles north-west of Wood Mountain and that at Ceylon is 70 miles east of Rockglen.

Records from these stations indicate that the climate in the general area is characterized by great extremes in summer (110°) and winter (-56°) temperatures (Table 11). The mean annual temperature ranges from 37 to 39°F . In the month of June, the mean daily temperature is about 60 degrees. It rises to about 67 degrees in the month of July.

TABLE 11. - TEMPERATURE NORMALS AND EXTREMES FOR METEOROLOGICAL STATIONS NEAR THE STUDY AREA

Meteorological Station	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Year
ANEROID													
Mean Daily Maximum ¹	19.7	22.8	33.6	52.5	66.2	72.5	82.3	80.0	68.9	56.5	36.6	26.8	51.5
Mean Daily Minimum ¹	-2.4	0.4	12.4	27.7	38.7	46.7	51.9	48.2	39.1	28.9	15.0	5.2	26.0
Mean Daily Temperature ¹	8.7	11.6	23.0	40.1	52.5	59.6	67.1	64.1	54.0	42.7	25.8	16.0	38.8
Maximum Temperature ³	58	65	72	90	99	110	106	106	99	89	72	68	110
Minimum Temperature ³	-53	-51	-33	-11	8	21	33	26	9	-13	-30	-40	-53
ASSINIBOIA⁴													
Mean Daily Maximum ¹	51.2	65.3	71.5	81.0	81.0	78.2	66.9	66.9	54.7	54.7	54.7	54.7	54.7
Mean Daily Minimum ¹	28.4	39.9	47.7	53.7	53.7	50.7	41.4	41.4	31.6	31.6	31.6	31.6	31.6
Mean Daily Temperature ¹	39.8	52.6	59.6	67.4	67.4	64.5	54.2	54.2	43.2	43.2	43.2	43.2	43.2
Maximum Temperature ³	89	98	102	108	108	104	99	99	90	90	90	90	90
Minimum Temperature ³	-12	9	26	34	34	32	8	8	0	0	0	0	0
CEYLON													
Mean Daily Maximum ²	13.2	17.0	28.4	49.4	64.2	71.0	80.1	77.7	66.2	53.6	32.3	22.7	47.9
Mean Daily Minimum ²	-3.4	-1.0	10.8	27.0	38.4	46.2	51.7	49.5	40.4	29.0	12.9	4.3	25.5
Mean Daily Temperature ²	4.9	8.0	19.6	38.2	51.3	58.6	65.9	63.6	53.3	41.3	22.6	13.5	36.7
Maximum Temperature ¹	48	49	68	89	95	100	105	102	96	85	67	59	105
Minimum Temperature ¹	-41	-40	-35	-15	9	22	36	28	14	-7	-27	-36	-41
GRAVELBOURG													
Mean Daily Maximum ¹	17.9	21.8	32.5	52.3	66.8	73.9	82.5	79.9	69.1	55.5	35.7	24.8	51.1
Mean Daily Minimum ¹	-4.4	-1.1	11.2	26.8	37.8	46.5	51.8	48.9	39.4	28.0	14.3	3.9	25.3
Mean Daily Temperature ¹	6.8	10.4	21.9	39.6	52.3	60.2	67.2	64.4	54.3	41.8	25.0	14.4	38.2
Maximum Temperature ³	55	63	70	95	98	104	109	107	103	89	73	69	109
Minimum Temperature ³	-48	-56	-37	-8	5	16	30	25	9	-14	-27	-40	-56

¹Normals were computed directly from a period of record of 25 to 30 years within the period 1931 to 1960. In most cases the record existed over the full 30 years.

²The data for these normals were from the full ten-year period 1951 to 1960 adjusted to the standard normal period 1931 to 1960.

³These averages are based on the complete ten years of record from 1951 to 1960. No adjustment factor was used.

⁴Assiniboia is a summer station only.

Source: Canada Department of Transport, Meteorological Branch, Toronto.

The Wood Mountain Upland, which comprises much of the study area, has a frost free period of only 80 to 90 days ^{1/}. A period as short as this is usually a liability for growing annual crops but because of the rather high recordings for degree days above 42° (2,500 to 2,750) the area is not considered to have a significant heat limitation or frost hazard.

Precipitation

The study area is part of the large zone in Saskatchewan which has a precipitation deficiency. Mean annual precipitation ranges from 12 to 14 inches, about 70 per cent of this falling during the growing season (Table 12). The period of peak precipitation usually occurs towards the end of June. There is a wide fluctuation in seasonal precipitation totals, especially during the period between April and July. During this period total precipitation is about 7 to 8 inches. Snowfall during the month of May ranges from less than half an inch to slightly more than an inch. Average snowfall during the winter is about 3½ inches, rain equivalent.

Disposition of Grain Farm Acreage, Crop Years 1962-63 and 1966-67

According to the information provided by the farmers in the affidavits substantiating their request for delivery permit books, the acreage devoted to hard red spring wheat in the study area increased by 28 per cent to occupy almost a third of total grain farm acreage (Tables 13 and 14). At the same time, acreage of Durum wheat dropped sharply by 71 per cent. Barley acreage advanced by more than a quarter while forage crops registered a substantial 51 per cent increase in acreage. The balance of the specified acreage declined as a proportion of total grain farm acreage.

A marginal 7 per cent reduction in summer fallow acreage seems to reflect a continuing concern on the part of farmers in the area regarding moisture conservation etc. While total acreage devoted to flaxseed almost tripled between 1962-63 and 1966-67, it still remains a very minor crop.

Changes in Farm Operation Contemplated in the Rockglen Area, 1966-72

In 1966 the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources conducted a marketing survey of grain producers in the Prairie Provinces. Data obtained from the questionnaires returned by farmers in the Rockglen study area are shown in Table 15. It should be noted that in many cases the question was not answered. Accordingly, it is not correct to conclude that when only 44 per cent of the farmers answer "yes" that 56 per cent have replied "no". For instance, in the question regarding "More Intensive Cultivation of Crop Land" where, in the total response, 44 per cent answered "yes" but only 21 per cent replied in the negative. The question went unanswered by 35 per cent of the respondents.

In the study area 21 per cent of the farmers at five delivery points took part in the Prairie Farm Marketing Survey in 1966 (Table 15). Close to half (44 per cent) of the 81 farmers responding felt that cultivation of crop

1/ Agriculture and Rural Development Act, Soil Capability for Agriculture, Wood Mountain, Map 72-G.

TABLE 12. - MONTHLY AND ANNUAL AVERAGE PRECIPITATION FOR METEOROLOGICAL STATIONS NEAR THE STUDY AREA

Meteorological Station	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Year
	inches												
ANEROID ¹													
Mean Rainfall	0.05	0.01	0.12	0.64	1.37	2.56	1.78	1.57	0.89	0.34	0.06	0.03	9.42
Mean Snowfall	6.7	5.5	5.8	3.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	2.2	4.5	4.5	4.5	33.5
Mean Total Precipitation ²	0.72	0.56	0.70	0.98	1.41	2.56	1.78	1.57	0.94	0.56	0.51	0.48	12.77
ASSINIBOIA ³													
Mean Rainfall	0.57	1.62	3.31	2.23	1.78	1.25	0.32						
Mean Snowfall	3.6	1.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.7	3.4						
Mean Total Precipitation	0.93	1.74	3.35	2.23	1.78	1.32	0.66						
CEYLON ¹													
Mean Rainfall	0.02	0.01	0.10	0.63	1.62	3.28	2.24	2.02	1.31	0.52	0.11	0.01	11.87
Mean Snowfall	6.4	5.5	6.4	3.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	2.1	4.9	6.2	35.8
Mean Total Precipitation	0.66	0.56	0.74	0.97	1.65	3.28	2.24	2.02	1.37	0.73	0.60	0.63	15.45
GRAVELBOURG ¹													
Mean Rainfall	0.03	0.02	0.10	0.38	1.52	2.78	1.66	1.77	1.00	0.26	0.11	0.04	9.67
Mean Snowfall	7.9	6.9	4.4	2.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.5	5.4	7.0	7.0	37.4
Mean Total Precipitation	0.82	0.71	0.54	0.64	1.58	2.78	1.66	1.77	1.01	0.51	0.65	0.74	13.41

¹Normals computed directly from a period of Record of 25 to 30 years within the period 1931-1960. In most cases the record existed over the full 30 years.

²Total precipitation measured in inches of rain. Ten inches of snow equals one inch of rain.

³Assiniboia is a summer station only.

Source: Canada Department of Transport, Meteorological Branch, Toronto.

TABLE 13. - GRAIN FARM ACREAGE DEVOTED TO SPECIFIED USE, BY DELIVERY POINT, 1962-63

Delivery Point	Wheat	Durum	Oats	Barley	Rye	Summer Fallow	Forage Crops	Flaxseed	Rapeseed	Other Crops	Unimproved Land	Total
Quantock												
Acres	3,988	295	652	585	395	3,743	477	110	0	360	4,300	14,905
Per cent of Total	26.8	2.0	4.4	3.9	2.6	25.1	3.2	0.7	0.0	2.4	28.9	100.0
Canopus												
Acres	11,589	1,844	2,760	1,338	719	13,004	2,513	130	150	50	12,713	46,810
Per cent of Total	24.8	3.9	5.9	2.9	1.5	27.8	5.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	27.1	100.0
Killdeer												
Acres	15,969	1,596	2,612	720	1,874	14,660	2,154	325	0	105	10,064	50,079
Per cent of Total	31.9	3.2	5.2	1.4	3.7	29.3	4.3	0.7	0.3	0.2	20.1	100.0
Lisieux												
Acres	8,975	2,456	1,618	1,224	90	10,587	1,046	60	0	298	8,758	35,112
Per cent of Total	25.6	7.0	4.6	3.5	0.3	30.1	3.0	0.2	0.0	0.8	24.9	100.0
Fir Mountain												
Acres	15,678	6,788	3,469	402	345	21,786	2,656	0	0	248	24,628	76,000
Per cent of Total	20.7	8.9	4.6	0.5	0.4	28.7	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	32.4	100.0
Wood Mountain												
Acres	15,517	3,291	4,644	892	430	18,217	2,161	5	0	406	30,056	75,619
Per cent of Total	20.5	4.4	6.1	1.2	0.6	24.1	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.5	39.7	100.0
Rockglen												
Acres	24,801	5,923	4,184	1,977	1,751	25,267	2,286	275	0	90	18,929	85,483
Per cent of Total	29.0	6.9	4.9	2.3	2.0	29.6	2.7	0.3	0.0	0.1	22.2	100.0
Total Acres	96,517	22,193	19,939	7,138	5,604	107,264	13,293	905	150	1,557	109,448	384,008
Per cent of Total	25.1	5.8	5.2	1.9	1.5	27.9	3.5	0.2	0.0	0.4	28.5	100.0

Source: Canadian Wheat Board, Winnipeg.

TABLE 14. - GRAIN FARM ACREAGE DEVOTED TO SPECIFIED USE, BY DELIVERY POINT, 1966-67

Delivery Point	Wheat	Durum	Oats	Barley	Rye	Summer Fallow	Forage Crops	Flaxseed	Rapeseed	Other Crops	Unimproved Land	Total
Quantock												
Acres	5,865	150	400	515	200	4,145	725	75	0	0	3,630	15,705
Per cent of Total	37.4	0.9	2.5	3.3	1.3	26.4	4.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	23.1	100.0
Canopus												
Acres	13,376	505	2,272	1,857	40	10,027	3,623	315	0	967	12,205	45,187
Per cent of Total	29.6	1.1	5.0	4.1	0.1	22.2	8.1	0.7	0.0	2.1	27.0	100.0
Killdeer												
Acres	20,617	390	2,096	1,765	275	12,772	3,218	925	0	700	9,104	51,862
Per cent of Total	39.8	0.7	4.0	3.4	0.5	24.6	6.3	1.8	0.0	1.3	17.6	100.0
Lisieux												
Acres	11,793	958	971	743	0	10,307	1,319	0	0.0	275	8,142	34,508
Per cent of Total	34.2	2.8	2.8	2.1	0.0	29.9	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.8	23.6	100.0
Fir Mountain												
Acres	19,116	2,026	2,279	401	105	18,221	4,424	65	0	305	20,342	67,284
Per cent of Total	28.4	3.0	3.4	0.6	0.1	27.1	6.6	0.1	0.0	0.4	30.3	100.0
Wood Mountain												
Acres	17,590	994	4,044	335	54	17,842	3,598	100	0	520	25,075	70,152
Per cent of Total	25.1	1.4	5.8	0.5	0.1	25.4	5.1	0.1	0.0	0.7	35.8	100.0
Rockglen												
Acres	35,556	1,469	3,114	3,532	364	26,011	3,133	995	0	1,152	19,498	94,824
Per cent of Total	37.5	1.5	3.3	3.7	0.4	27.5	3.3	1.0	0.0	1.3	20.5	100.0
Total Acres	123,913	6,492	15,176	9,148	1,038	99,325	20,040	2,475	0	3,919	97,996	379,522
Per cent of Total	32.6	1.7	4.0	2.4	0.3	26.2	5.3	0.6	0.0	1.1	25.8	100.0

Source: Canadian Wheat Board, Winnipeg.

TABLE 15. - CHANGES IN FARM OPERATION CONTEMPLATED BY GRAIN FARMERS IN THE ROCKGLEN STUDY AREA, 1966-1972¹

Delivery Point	More Intensive Cultivation of Crop Land	Reduction in Grain Acreage	Increase in Grain Acreage	Increase in Production of Forage Crops	Increased Use of Fertilizer	Enlargement of Farm by Land	Withdrawal from Farming For Retirement or Other Reasons	Move Home to Nearby Village or Town - but Continue to Operate Present Farm			Percentage of Grain-Farm Operators Taking Part in Survey
								Move to be Fed to Livestock	Increased Amount of Grain to be Fed to Livestock	Move to Present Farm	
Canopus											21
Yes	25	0	33	8	58	25	17	8	0	0	
No	50	17	17	25	0	17	17	17	17	17	
N.A.	25	83	50	67	42	58	66	75	83	83	
Killdeer											52
Yes	54	0	65	16	81	30	0	16	3	3	
No	16	35	11	27	3	21	30	27	38	38	
N.A.	30	65	24	57	16	49	70	57	59	59	
Lisieux											8
Yes	25	0	25	0	50	50	50	0	0	0	
No	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
N.A.	75	100	75	100	50	50	50	100	100	100	
Wood Mountain											20
Yes	42	16	21	32	58	37	16	26	16	16	
No	26	47	42	37	21	26	53	32	32	32	
N.A.	32	37	37	31	21	37	31	42	52	52	
Rockglen											8
Yes	44	11	22	11	56	22	22	11	11	11	
No	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
N.A.	56	89	78	89	44	78	78	89	89	89	
Per Cent of Total Response											21
Yes	44	5	43	17	68	31	11	16	6	6	
No	21	30	17	25	6	18	28	22	27	27	
N.A.	35	65	40	58	26	51	61	62	67	67	

N.A.: No Answer

¹The questionnaire requested producers to estimate changes for a five year period.

Source: Prairie Farm Marketing Survey, Geographical Branch, Department of Energy Mines and Resources, Ottawa.

land would be more intensive in 1972. A similar proportion (43 per cent) expected to increase their grain acreage by then. This contrasts with only 5 per cent of the farmers who saw a reduction in their grain acreage by 1972. Sixteen per cent of the farmers at Wood Mountain and eleven per cent of the farmers at Rockglen were the only ones to express this expectation. In contrast, 54 per cent of the farmers at Killdeer indicated there would be more intensive cultivation of crop land, while close to two-thirds of them expected to increase the amount of land devoted to grain by 1972. In the case of Wood Mountain, on the question of more intensive cultivation, 42 per cent answered in the affirmative (vs. 44 per cent for the study area). However, on the question of increased grain acreage, only 21 per cent responded in the affirmative (vs. 43 per cent for the study area). The situation at Rockglen, on both questions, is almost identical to that at Wood Mountain.

In 1966 the movement of wheat off farms right across the Prairies was at an all time high volume. The replies to these questions were undoubtedly influenced by this factor. The second largest proportion of farmers contemplating increased grain acreage is found at Canopus (33 per cent in favour). This is somewhat less for the three remaining delivery points. At Lisieux it's 25 per cent while at Wood Mountain and Rockglen it's 21 and 22 per cent respectively. It appears that increased use of fertilizer will be the basis for more intensive cultivation of crop land.

Close to a third of the farmers in the study area expressed a desire to increase the size of their farms by 1972 either by renting or purchasing land. Lisieux, with 50 per cent of the farmers favouring expansion, produced the most affirmative response to this question.

Eleven per cent of the farmers in the study area expressed a desire to withdraw from farming or retire in the near future. Oddly enough, once again it was Lisieux which produced the most affirmative response to this question. Half the farmers responding, expect to withdraw from farming by 1972. At Rockglen the figure is 22 per cent while at Canopus and Wood Mountain the figures are much the same - 17 and 16 per cent respectively.

As regard to the increased feeding of livestock, 16 per cent of the farmers in the study area thought this was a possibility. Twenty-six per cent of the farmers at Wood Mountain responded affirmatively to this question.

Six-year Average Yields

Where wheat production is concerned, Fir Mountain, with a five-year average yield of 20 bushels to the acre and a high of 37 bushels for the same period, appears to be the most successful in the area (Table 16). The least successful wheat producing areas are found in the vicinity of Quantock and Lisieux. Quantock reported a three-year wheat yield average of 16 bushels to the acre and a low average, in the same period, of 10 bushels. At Lisieux, farmers experienced wheat yields which were less than half their six-year average.

TABLE 16. - SIX-YEAR AVERAGE YIELD OF WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY, RYE AND FLAXSEED BY DELIVERY POINT, 1962-1967

Delivery Point	WHEAT			OATS			BARLEY			RYE			FLAXSEED							
				6 year			6 year			6 year			6 year							
	High	Low	Range average	High	Low	Range average	High	Low	Range average	High	Low	Range average	High	Low	Range average					
- bushels per acre -																				
Quantock ¹	20	10	16.5	50	20	30	31 ⁵	50	25	25	33 ⁵	20	15	5	17 ⁶	10	5	5	7 ⁶	
Canopus	25	11	14	17	50	20	30	35	45	20	25	32	29	2	27	11	14	3	11	9
Killdeer	23	11	12	17	50	15	35	31	40	15	25	30	20	10	10	16	12	5	7	8
Listieux ²	26	8	18	19	50	20	30	34	50	15	35	31	12	4	8	n/a	10	3	7	5 ⁵
Fir Mountain ³	37	11	26	20	85	20	65	50	55	20	35	38	25	15	10	11 ⁵	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Wood Mountain ⁴	30	10	20	18	60	20	40	38	40	10	30	26	25	10	15	12	15	5	10	8 ⁵
Rockglen	25	12	13	17	60	30	33	35	25	10	26	25	15	10	15	10	10	4	6	6

¹Records available for 1962-65 and 67 only.²Rye records only available for 1962-64 and 67. Flaxseed for 1962-63 and 64.³No records for 1966 - figures shown for five year average - Rye figures are for 1962-63 and 65.⁴Flax records only available for 1963-65-66.⁵Three year average.⁶Two year average.

n/a - not available.

Source: Canadian Wheat Board, Winnipeg.

Protein Content

The semi-arid climate of the study area is conducive to high protein content (Table 17). Crops of hard red spring wheat in the study area have consistently exceeded the provincial average in protein content.

Prairie Farm Assistance Act Payments, 1961-62 to 1967-68

The great majority of the farmers in the study area received P.F.A.A. payments as a result of the wide spread and severe drought conditions of 1961-62 (Table 18). A drought as recently as 1967-68 was equally widespread although not quite as severe. At Canopus and Killdeer more than 90 per cent of the farmers in 1967-68, received P.F.A.A. payments. At Quantock, Lisieux and Rockglen upwards of 80 per cent received payments.

Farm Size and Land Tenure

The average size of farm in the study area was generally larger in 1966-67 than in 1962-63. The total number of grain farms in the study area declined from 562 in 1962-63 to 485 in 1966-67. This follows the general trend in the prairies towards fewer but larger farms.

All delivery points in the study area had moderate increases in average or mean farm size. Quantock had the largest increase, from a mean size of 784 acres in 1962-63 to 982 acres in 1966-67 (Table 19). Because the median farm size is less influenced by small shifts in farm size or by shifts at either end of the size scale it is perhaps a better indicator of farm size changes. The median size is that which has half the number of farms smaller than it and half larger. In this report, the farms have been grouped in 100 acre intervals and the group is denoted by the mid-point of its interval (Table 20). In the study area four out of the seven delivery points had a change in the median size. Of these Canopus was the only one to decrease. It decreased from 650 acres in 1962-63 to 450 in 1966-67. The largest increase was at Lisieux which increased from 450 to 650 acres. The largest median sized farms occurred at Quantock which were 750 acres in 1962-63 and 850 acres in 1966-67. For the area as a whole the median size of farm remained constant at 650 acres.

The greatest decreases in number of farms, for the area as a whole, were in the 401-500 and 601-700 acre size groups where 43 and 30 fewer grain farms were reported between the crop years 1962-63 and 1966-67 (Table 20). Decreases in number of farms is general up to the size group 901-1,000 acres. Beyond this size group increases in the number of farms become prevalent between the crop years shown. The largest increases occurred in the size groups 1,201-1,300 and 1,401-1,500 acres where the number of farms increased by 10 and 13 respectively between the two crop years.

Between the crop years 1962-63 and 1966-67 there has been little or no change in the proportion of land owned and rented for the study area as a whole (Table 21). There have been changes in the proportions within delivery points but these appear haphazard and unrelated to the size of the elevator service centre.

TABLE 17. - PROTEIN CONTENT OF HARD RED SPRING WHEAT, BY DELIVERY POINT, 1961-67

Delivery Point	1961		1962		1963		1964		1965		1966		1967	
	Average	Range												
Quanrock	15.7	n/a	16.2	n/a	15.2	14.7-15.5	17.3	16.7-17.9	13.5	n/a	15.5	15.5-15.6	15.6	14.8-16.4
Canopus	15.9	n/a	14.5	13.9-15.2	15.3	n/a	15.2	14.9-15.5	13.5	12.7-14.9	14.6	13.2-15.9	15.6	15.1-16.5
Killdeer	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	16.1	15.2-17.0	16.1	15.1-17.1	14.2	n/a	n/a	n/a	16.5	n/a
Lisieux	n/a	n/a	16.0	15.9-16.1	15.3	n/a	16.4	15.2-17.9	13.6	n/a	14.7	14.2-15.3	16.2	15.4-17.0
Fir Mountain	15.8	15.2-16.6	14.1	12.1-17.2	14.6	13.0-15.9	16.0	15.3-17.6	13.8	11.9-15.5	14.4	12.7-15.9	14.9	13.4-16.4
Wood Mountain	15.6	15.1-16.4	14.5	12.7-16.5	15.0	13.9-16.0	16.4	15.6-17.2	15.1	14.8-15.4	14.2	13.5-14.8	15.4	15.4-15.5
Rockglen	15.5	15.2-15.8	15.4	13.9-16.4	14.6	14.4-14.8	15.6	15.3-16.0	15.0	14.2-15.9	12.1	11.8-12.4	15.3	15.0-15.9
Total Area ¹ Province of Saskatchewan	15.7	15.1-16.6	14.8	12.1-17.2	15.0	13.0-17.0	16.2	14.9-17.9	14.1	11.9-15.9	14.4	11.8-15.9	15.5	13.4-17.0
	14.4	9.5-19.0	14.2	8.6-18.6	14.6	8.5-19.2	15.3	10.4-19.3	13.7	9.5-18.9	13.3	9.5-17.7	14.1	9.0-19.1

¹Average Weighted by number of samples.

n/a - not available.

Source: Grain Research Laboratory, Board of Grain Commissioners, Winnipeg.

TABLE 18. - PRAIRIE FARM ASSISTANCE ACT PAYMENTS TO SPECIFIED AREAS IN THE STUDY REGION, 1961-62 TO 1967-68

Delivery Point	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Quantock	Number of recipients	4	8	11	1	-	12
	Per cent of Permit holders receiving payments	21	42	55	5	-	86
	Total amount paid (\$)	2,812	1,812	3,060	83	-	4,530
Canopus	Number of recipients	29	35	13	15	-	51
	Per cent of Permit holders receiving payments	45	55	21	24	-	93
	Total amount paid (\$)	17,659	11,043	3,126	3,488	-	17,263
Killdeer	Number of recipients	46	50	3	25	-	62
	Per cent of Permit holders receiving payments	58	65	4	34	-	94
	Total amount paid (\$)	32,530	19,967	635	6,419	-	20,333
Lisieux	Number of recipients	54	28	-	7	-	41
	Per cent of Permit holders receiving payments	96	49	-	13	-	85
	Total amount paid (\$)	29,856	6,596	-	1,218	-	12,304
Fir Mountain	Number of recipients	90	-	-	30	41	-
	Per cent of Permit holders receiving payments	74	-	-	32	46	-
	Total amount paid (\$)	53,625	-	-	8,485	9,424	-
Wood Mountain	Number of recipients	108	2	28	35	16	57
	Per cent of Permit holders receiving payments	100	2	26	34	16	59
	Total amount paid (\$)	52,364	362	6,684	5,510	3,933	15,816
Rockglen	Number of recipients	130	5	10	34	2	96
	Per cent of Permit holders receiving payments	102	4	8	27	2	84
	Total amount paid (\$)	95,287	928	2,676	9,387	420	32,475

- No payments made

Source: Canada Department of Agriculture, Regina.

TABLE 19. - AVERAGE ACREAGE OF GRAIN FARMS IN THE STUDY AREA, 1962-63 AND 1966-67

Delivery Point	1962-63	1966-67
QUANTOCK		
Number of farms	19	16
Mean size	784 acres	982 acres
Maximum size	2,080 acres	2,240 acres
Minimum size	160 acres	320 acres
Median size group	750 acres	850 acres
Modal size group	950 acres	350 and 950 acres
CANOPUS		
Number of farms	64	58
Mean size	731 acres	779 acres
Maximum size	2,732 acres	2,732 acres
Minimum size	160 acres	160 acres
Median size group	650 acres	450 acres
Modal size group	450 and 650 acres	450 acres
KILLDEER		
Number of farms	77	71
Mean size	650 acres	731 acres
Maximum size	2,720 acres	3,040 acres
Minimum size	159 acres	150 acres
Median size group	650 acres	650 acres
Modal size group	650 acres	150 acres
LISIEUX		
Number of farms	57	49
Mean size	616 acres	704 acres
Maximum size	1,600 acres	2,240 acres
Minimum size	29 acres	29 acres
Median size group	450 acres	650 acres
Modal size group	350 acres	350 acres
FIR MOUNTAIN		
Number of farms	112	80
Mean size	679 acres	841 acres
Maximum size	1,920 acres	2,560 acres
Minimum size	160 acres	160 acres
Median size group	650 acres	750 acres
Modal size group	450 acres	150 acres

(continued)

TABLE 19. - AVERAGE ACREAGE OF GRAIN FARMS IN THE STUDY AREA, 1962-63 AND 1966-67
(continued)

Delivery Point	1962-63	1966-67
WOOD MOUNTAIN		
Number of farms	110	96
Mean size	687 acres	731 acres
Maximum size	2,080 acres	2,400 acres
Minimum size	160 acres	100 acres
Median size group	650 acres	650 acres
Modal size group	650 acres	650 acres
ROCKGLEN		
Number of farms	123	115
Mean size	695 acres	825 acres
Maximum size	2,720 acres	4,640 acres
Minimum size	100 acres	80 acres
Median size group	650 acres	650 acres
Modal size group	450 acres	350 acres
STUDY AREA TOTAL		
Number of farms	562	485
Mean size	683 acres	782 acres
Maximum size	2,732 acres	4,640 acres
Minimum size	29 acres	29 acres
Median size group	650 acres	650 acres
Modal size group	450 acres	350 acres

Source: Canadian Wheat Board, Winnipeg.

TABLE 20. - DISTRIBUTION OF GRAIN FARM SIZES IN THE STUDY AREA, CROP YEARS 1962-63 AND 1966-67

Size Group (acres)	1962-63		1966-67	
	Number of Farms	Per cent of Total	Number of Farms	Per cent of Total
1 - 100	2	0.4	4	0.8
101 - 200	59	10.5	53	11.0
201 - 300	2	0.4	2	0.4
301 - 400	88	15.7	78	16.1
401 - 500	101	18.0	58	12.0
501 - 600	5	0.9	1	0.2
601 - 700	94	16.7	64	13.2
701 - 800	67	11.9	49	10.1
801 - 900	7	1.2	6	1.2
901 - 1,000	52	9.3	48	9.9
1,001 - 1,100	2	0.4	2	0.4
1,101 - 1,200	26	4.6	30	6.2
1,201 - 1,300	15	2.7	25	5.2
1,301 - 1,400	3	0.5	2	0.4
1,401 - 1,500	7	1.2	20	4.1
1,501 - 1,600	8	1.4	14	2.9
1,601 - 1,700	3	0.5	1	0.2
1,701 - 1,800	7	1.2	4	0.8
1,801 - 1,900	-	-	1	0.2
1,901 - 2,000	6	1.1	6	1.2
2,001 and over	8	1.4	17	3.5
TOTAL	562	100.0	485	100.0

Source: The Canadian Wheat Board, Winnipeg.

TABLE 21. - LAND TENURE OF GRAIN FARMS IN THE STUDY AREA, 1962-63 AND 1966-67

Delivery Point	1962-63				1966-67					
	Acres owned	Acres rented	Total acres	% of acres owned	Acres owned	Acres rented	Total acres	% of acres owned		
Quantock	10,905	4,000	14,905	73.2	26.8	11,065	4,640	15,705	70.4	29.6
Canopus	36,281	10,529	46,810	77.5	22.5	36,540	8,647	45,187	80.9	19.1
Killdeer	35,011	15,068	50,079	69.9	30.1	39,072	12,790	51,862	75.3	24.7
Lisieux	29,874	5,238	35,112	85.1	14.9	29,468	5,040	34,508	85.4	14.6
Fir Mountain	60,676	15,324	76,000	79.8	20.2	50,860	16,424	67,284	75.6	24.4
Wood Mountain	60,798	14,821	75,619	80.4	19.6	57,211	12,941	70,152	81.6	18.4
Rockglen	71,295	14,188	85,483	83.5	16.5	79,177	15,647	94,824	83.5	16.5
Total area	304,840	79,168	384,008	79.4	20.6	303,393	76,129	379,522	79.9	20.1

Source: Canadian Wheat Board, Winnipeg.

Marketing of Grain in the Study Area

Grain producers deliver to a particular point for several reasons. No doubt the convenience of a close point is a very important factor in their decision. A recent survey of grain producers by the Geographical Branch of the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources tends to point out the importance of other factors as well (Table 22). The response to the questionnaire for the five points shown was 21 per cent ranging from a low of 8 per cent at Lisieux and Rockglen to a high of 52 per cent at Killdeer.

For the area as a whole the most important factor in the selection of a delivery point is shortest hauling distance where 82 per cent of the respondents replied in the affirmative. The second most important factor is best road access for which 58 per cent replied in the affirmative.

The factors, "good shopping facilities" and "banking, business etc." while low in importance for the study area as a whole are influenced by the size of the delivery points involved in the study area. For both factors, as the size of the delivery point (with respect to services) increases the importance of these factors increases. This is a result of facilities existing in the larger communities but not in the smaller. That the services offered by various points is important is displayed in the average length of haul to various delivery points. Table 33 shows that the larger points are able to attract the most patronage for grain deliveries as well as from farther distances.

The number of permit holders in the study area decreased from 526 in 1962-63 to 485 in 1966-67. Losses were general to all delivery points with the greatest proportional loss at Fir Mountain and the least at Rockglen. Fir Mountain decreased by close to 30 per cent while Rockglen only about 6 per cent (Table 23).

TABLE 22. - FACTORS GOVERNING GRAIN FARM OPERATORS' CHOICE OF DELIVERY POINT, 1966

Delivery Point	Best Road Access	Preference for Elevator Company	Shortest Hauling Distance	Good Shopping Facilities	Banking, Business etc.	Other Reasons	Per cent of farm Operators Replying to Questionnaire
- per cent of total replies in affirmative -							
Canopus	83	50	83	0	0	0	21
Killdeer	65	32	95	16	0	11	52
Lisieux	25	25	75	25	0	25	8
Wood Mountain	37	84	53	37	11	0	20
Rockglen	56	44	89	33	33	11	8
Total Area	58	48	82	21	6	7	21

Source: Prairie Farm Marketing Survey, Geographical Branch, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, 1966, Ottawa.

TABLE 23. - DELIVERY PERMIT BOOKS ISSUED, BY DELIVERY POINT, 1962-63 TO 1966-67

Delivery Point	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Quantock	19	20	19	18	16
Canopus	64	61	63	60	58
Killdeer	77	70	73	73	71
Lisieux	57	54	53	50	49
Fir Mountain	112	102	94	90	80
Wood Mountain	110	106	104	100	96
Rockglen	123	124	125	122	115
Totals	562	537	531	513	485

Source: The Canadian Wheat Board, Winnipeg.

Under the Canadian Wheat Board Marketing System, producers are paid an initial payment on delivery of their grain to the elevators. The payment is based on a value at the Lakehead, less the freight costs from the delivery point to the terminal and less the country elevator handling charges. Tables 24 and 25 show the net initial payments for selected grades of wheat, oats and barley at the delivery points in the study area. Since the freight rate is the same at all points in the study area, grain producers would receive the same return regardless of which point in the area they delivered to.

The number of grain elevators and the storage capacity at any particular delivery point depicts the importance of that point as a grain collection and distribution centre. The number of elevators at a point is a rough approximation also of the degree of competition at a particular point. At points where there are two or more elevators one finds that generally more than one grain elevator company is represented. The number of grain elevators and the capacity of any particular delivery point for 1962-63, 1966-67 and July 1968 is shown in Table 26.

None of the delivery points in the study area had an increase in the number of grain elevators for the years shown. The three largest centres in the area all had increases in storage capacity while the capacity of the four smallest centres remained constant. For the time period shown, the largest increase in storage capacity was at Rockglen; an increase of 75,000 bushels.

The relative importance of the various delivery points, as grain collection and distribution centres is also displayed in Table 27. Rockglen, which is the largest centre in the study area, both in total elevator capacity and number of service activities, is also the largest receiver of grain from producers. Quantock, on the other hand, which is the smallest centre in terms of elevator capacity and service activities receives the least amount of grain.

TABLE 24. - CANADIAN WHEAT BOARD NET INITIAL PAYMENTS TO PRODUCERS ("STREET PRICES"), CROP YEAR 1967-68

Delivery Point	Grain ¹ Freight Rates	Wheat						No. 1 Feed Oats	No. 3 C.W. 6 Row Barley		
		No. 1 Northern and No. 1 C.W.A.D.		No. 2 Northern and No. 2 C.W.A.D.		No. 4 Northern and No. 4 C.W.A.D.					
		No. 2 C.W. Oats	No. 4 C.W.A.D.	No. 2 C.W. Oats	No. 4 C.W.A.D.	No. 2 C.W. Oats	No. 4 C.W.A.D.				
- dollars per bushel -											
Quantock	22	1.51 1/2	1.47 1/2	1.36 1/2	0.53 1/2	0.48 1/2	0.90 1/8		0.81 1/8		
Canopus	22	1.51 1/2	1.47 1/2	1.36 1/2	0.53 1/2	0.48 1/2	0.90 1/8		0.81 1/8		
Killdeer	22	1.51 1/2	1.47 1/2	1.36 1/2	0.53 1/2	0.48 1/2	0.90 1/8		0.81 1/8		
Lisieux	22	1.51 1/2	1.47 1/2	1.36 1/2	0.53 1/2	0.48 1/2	0.90 1/8		0.81 1/8		
Fir Mountain	22	1.51 1/2	1.47 1/2	1.36 1/2	0.53 1/2	0.48 1/2	0.90 1/8		0.81 1/8		
Wood Mountain	22	1.51 1/2	1.47 1/2	1.36 1/2	0.53 1/2	0.48 1/2	0.90 1/8		0.81 1/8		
Rockglen	22	1.51 1/2	1.47 1/2	1.36 1/2	0.53 1/2	0.48 1/2	0.90 1/8		0.81 1/8		

¹Flaxseed and rapeseed 1 1/2 cents per hundredweight higher.

Source: Canadian Wheat Board, Winnipeg.

TABLE 25. - CANADIAN WHEAT BOARD NET INITIAL PAYMENTS TO PRODUCERS ("STREET PRICES"), CROP YEAR 1968-69

Delivery Point	\$/cwt.	Wheat						No. 1 Feed Oats	No. 3 C.W. 6 Row Barley	No. 1 Feed Barley
		No. 1 Northern and No. 2 Northern and No. 4 Northern and	No. 2 C.W.A.D.	No. 2 C.W.A.D.	No. 4 C.W.A.D.	No. 2 C.W.	No. 1 Feed Oats			
		No. 1 C.W.A.D.	No. 1 C.W.A.D.	No. 1 C.W.A.D.	No. 1 C.W.A.D.	No. 1 C.W.A.D.	No. 1 C.W.A.D.			
- dollars per bushel -										
Quantock	22	1.51 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.36 1/4	0.53 1/4	0.48 1/4	0.89 7/8		0.80 7/8	
Canopus	22	1.51 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.36 1/4	0.53 1/4	0.48 1/4	0.89 7/8		0.80 7/8	
Killdeer	22	1.51 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.36 1/4	0.53 1/4	0.48 1/4	0.89 7/8		0.80 7/8	
Lisieux	22	1.51 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.36 1/4	0.53 1/4	0.48 1/4	0.89 7/8		0.80 7/8	
Fir Mountain	22	1.51 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.36 1/4	0.53 1/4	0.48 1/4	0.89 7/8		0.80 7/8	
Wood Mountain	22	1.51 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.36 1/4	0.53 1/4	0.48 1/4	0.89 7/8		0.80 7/8	
Rockglen	22	1.51 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.36 1/4	0.53 1/4	0.48 1/4	0.89 7/8		0.80 7/8	

¹Flaxseed and rapeseed 1 1/2 cents per hundredweight higher.

Source: Canadian Wheat Board, Winnipeg.

TABLE 26. - NUMBER AND CAPACITY OF LICENSED ELEVATORS AT SPECIFIC GRAIN DELIVERY POINTS, 1962-63, 1966-67, JULY 1968

Delivery Point	Number of Elevators			Storage Capacity		
	1962-63	1966-67	July 1968	1962-63	1966-67	July 1968
	- number -					
Quantock	1	1	1	58	58	58
Canopus	1	1	1	60	60	60
Killdeer	1	1	1	73	73	73
Lisieux	2	2	2	86	86	86
Fir Mountain	3	3	3	137	155	155
Wood Mountain	3	3	3	81	135	135
Rockglen	4	4	4	188	263	263

Source: Board of Grain Commissioners, Winnipeg.

TABLE 27. - RECEIPTS OF GRAIN AT LICENCED ELEVATORS AT SPECIFIED POINTS, 1960-61 TO 1966-67

Delivery Point	1960-61 ¹	1961-62 ¹	1962-63 ¹	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
	- bushels -						
Quantock	50,943	8,676	59,167	72,844	66,731	96,394	94,476
Canopus	188,184	57,320	179,125	269,134	187,964	250,464	235,598
Killdeer	192,933	53,381	252,813	398,050	283,066	364,615	391,198
Lisieux	174,766	98,143	176,071	216,590	182,830	227,821	237,138
Fir Mountain	247,953	78,162	394,573	570,640	372,294	358,789	314,862
Wood Mountain	217,836	135,350	302,724	388,155	300,852	287,452	301,565
Rockglen	381,451	121,755	527,282	654,341	447,188	501,140	637,054
Total	1,454,066	552,787	1,891,755	2,569,754	1,840,925	2,086,675	2,211,891

Source: Board of Grain Commissioners, Winnipeg.

¹Rapeseed not included.

Specified Acreage for Delivery Quota Purposes

Specified acreage reported to the Canadian Wheat Board by delivery permit applicants, generally refers to that portion of total farm land which is seeded to cereal crops. While it includes summerfallow and forage crops and excludes oilseed crops, it is nevertheless a good indicator of the amount of grain producing land tributary to a grain delivery point (Table 28). In conjunction with the Canadian Wheat Board's delivery quota system, it also provides fairly reliable information on the magnitude of demand for elevator space at delivery points, as the number of specified acres denotes the number of bushels that are eligible for delivery at each quota increase.

For the study area as a whole, specified acreage increased by 5 per cent between 1960-61 and 1967-68. All points but one, increased their specified acreage. The largest proportional increases were at Quantock and Rockglen; 21.4 and 19.2 per cent respectively. Fir Mountain decreased by 10.7 per cent over the time period.

Rockglen for the crop year 1967-68, which is the largest centre, had about 26 per cent of the total specified acreage of the area, tributary to its grain elevators. This is up about 3 per cent from the crop year 1960-61.

Table 29, shows the proportion of specified acres devoted to Wheat Board grains. For the entire study area in the crop year 1967-68 this figure was 55 per cent. Through the crop years shown in Table 28, the proportion does not vary significantly for the study area as a whole. Within each year Canopus, Killdeer and Rockglen generally have a proportion above the average for the study area.

For the crop year 1967-68 an increase in the delivery quota of one bushel per specified acre would bring into the marketing system (country elevators) approximately two bushels per seeded acre of Board Grains for the study area as a whole. The potential delivery per seeded acreage of Board Grains is the inverse of the ratio of Board Grains to specified acres. The smaller is the ratio or percentage the less is the dependency upon Board Grains for producer income.

In Table 30 the ratio of storage capacity to specified acreage shows what quota, in bushels per acre, would be necessary to completely fill an empty delivery point. For example, in Quantock a quota of approximately five bushels per specified acre would completely fill all available storage space.

The lower the ratio the greater is the demand for space at a delivery point. If a supplementary three bushel quota were applied to the entire study area, and assuming that all elevators were empty, and no grain moved out, then Wood Mountain would be completely filled; Rockglen, Fir Mountain and Lisieux would be almost filled, and Quantock about 60 per cent filled. Canopus and Killdeer couldn't accommodate a three bushel supplementary quota unless 35,000 and 55,000 bushels of grain respectively, were moved out of the elevator. As the Wheat Board attempts to equalize quotas between producers, those points with a low ratio of capacity to specified acreage are

TABLE 28. - CANADIAN WHEAT BOARD SPECIFIED ACREAGE FOR DELIVERY PURPOSES, BY DELIVERY POINT,
1960-61 TO 1967-68

Delivery Point	1960-61	1961-62 ¹	1962-63 ¹	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68 ²	% Change 1960-61 to 1967-68	
									1960-61	1961-62 ¹
Quantock	9,740	9,980	9,840	11,245	11,775	13,840	12,000	11,830	+ 21.4	
Canopus	31,660	30,067	31,923	32,195	33,095	30,677	31,700	31,706	+ 0.1	
Killdeer	40,361	37,818	37,989	38,652	40,477	41,729	41,133	41,916	+ 3.9	
Lisieux	25,507	22,996	23,540	25,692	25,918	26,392	26,091	26,541	+ 4.1	
Fir Mountain	53,303	47,830	44,336	51,796	50,464	50,216	46,572	47,591	- 10.7	38
Wood Mountain	42,965	42,404	41,861	43,112	43,232	43,903	44,457	45,441	+ 5.8	-
Rockglen	62,035	61,923	60,266	67,455	69,469	66,763	73,179	73,915	+ 19.2	
Total	265,571	253,918	249,755	270,147	274,430	273,520	273,132	278,940	+ 5.0	

¹Durum excluded from specified acreage.

²Permits issued to November 21, 1967.

Source: Canadian Wheat Board, Winnipeg.

TABLE 29. - PER CENT OF SPECIFIED ACRES DEVOTED TO CANADIAN WHEAT BOARD GRAINS¹ 1963-64 TO 1967-68

	Board Grains 1963-64		Board Grains 1964-65		Board Grains 1965-66		Board Grains 1966-67		Board Grains 1967-68	
	acres	%								
Quantock	6,125	54.5	6,444	54.7	7,365	53.2	7,250	58.0	7,180	60.7
Canopus	18,206	56.5	17,736	53.6	16,808	54.8	17,620	56.7	18,030	56.9
Killdeer	22,108	57.2	22,542	55.7	23,619	56.6	25,733	60.5	23,528	56.1
Lisieux	13,625	53.0	13,625	52.6	14,097	53.4	15,045	55.7	14,512	54.7
Fir Mountain	27,752	53.6	26,287	52.1	25,141	50.1	24,147	51.1	24,108	50.7
Wood Mountain	23,394	54.6	23,219	53.7	23,399	53.3	22,808	52.1	22,950	50.5
Rockglen	41,254	61.2	38,950	56.1	37,969	56.9	41,205	59.7	43,187	58.4
Total Study Area	152,464	56.4	148,803	54.1	148,398	54.3	153,808	56.3	153,495	55.0

¹Board Grains are: Wheat, Durum, Oats and Barley.

Source: Canadian Wheat Board, Winnipeg.

able to maintain a high through-put ratio. The through-put ratio is the total receipts of grain in one year divided by the total storage capacity.

The last column in Table 30 shows the number of railway boxcars needed to move a one-bushel per specified acre amount of grain out of the delivery points. The larger the number of boxcars the more important is that delivery point as a grain shipping point. In the study area this figure ranges from a low of 6 at Quantock to a high of 37 at Rockglen. These are also the smallest and the largest communities respectively, in the study area.

The number of boxcars that may be placed on track at the elevator siding for each point is shown in Table 31. Generally speaking, the larger the point with respect to number of elevators and total capacity, the more boxcar space there is available. The difference is not proportional to total capacity as Quantock has space for 9 boxcars with a 58,000 bushel capacity, while Rockglen has room for 16 boxcars with a 263,000 bushel capacity.

Table 32 shows the estimated number of farm trucks by size of farm and by size of truck. These estimates were obtained by using results of a survey conducted by the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, which yielded proportions by size of truck and by number of trucks by size of farm. These proportions were applied to the 1966 census data for the area. For the study area as a whole there are approximately 1.4 trucks per farmer, and the most popular size of truck is estimated to be the three ton.

Table 33 shows the average mileage, and the range of hauling distances for grain farmers at delivery points in the study area. From the Table, one can see that the larger centres not only attract more patronage for grain deliveries, but also attract patronage from farther distances. In examining the average length of haul one finds that the smallest centre in the study area, Quantock, has an average haul of 4.85 miles, whereas Rockglen, the largest centre's average haul is 9.82 miles. The close proximity of the grain elevator at Quantock to so few producers (19 in 1962-63 and 16 in 1966-67) is obviously a convenience to these producers. Many of them would likely do their shopping for groceries etc., at Rockglen, which is about 10 miles from Quantock.

Rationalization of Grain Delivery Points

The preceding sections have dealt with the economic make-up of the communities in the study area. This last section will deal with how far producers would have to travel, as well as how much additional grain would probably have to be handled by alternate delivery points, if certain delivery points were assumed closed.

The basis for diverting producers from one delivery point to another is least distance by good roads. Glancing back to Table 22, one finds that these factors were the two most important in the selection of a grain delivery point.

In Table 34, we attempt to show how much additional grain would have to be handled by alternate delivery points if certain points were closed. The method employed to divert grain is on the basis of the relative proportions

TABLE 30. - QUOTA IN BUSHELS PER SPECIFIED ACRE NECESSARY TO FILL STORAGE CAPACITY OF DELIVERY POINTS WITH AN ASSUMED ZERO INVENTORY LEVEL

Delivery Point	Specified Acres as at November 21, 1967	Capacity in Bushels, July 1968	Ratio of Capacity to Specified Acres	Number of Box-Cars to Move a One Bushel Quota ¹
Quantock	11,830	58,000	4.9	6
Canopus	31,706	60,000	1.9	16
Killdeer	41,916	73,000	1.7	21
Lisieux	26,541	86,000	3.2	14
Fir Mountain	47,591	155,000	3.3	24
Wood Mountain	45,441	135,000	3.0	23
Rockglen	73,915	263,000	3.6	37

¹Assume 2,000 bushels per box-car.

TABLE 31. - MAXIMUM NUMBER OF BOX-CARS THAT CAN BE HANDLED IN ONE SHUNT BY SPECIFIED COUNTRY ELEVATORS IN THE STUDY AREA, JULY 1968

Delivery Point	Number of Cars per Point	Elevator Companies	Number of Cars per Elevator
Quantock	9	C.P. Pioneer Grain Co. Ltd.	9
Canopus	11	C.P. Sask. Wheat Pool	11
Killdeer	11	C.P. Sask. Wheat Pool	11
Lisieux	16	C.P. Federal Grain Ltd. ¹ C.P. Sask. Wheat Pool	12 4
Fir Mountain	11	C.P. Pioneer Grain Co. Ltd. 1 C.P. Pioneer Grain Co. Ltd. 2	3 3
		C.P. Sask. Wheat Pool	5
Wood Mountain	16	C.P. Pioneer Grain Co. Ltd. 1 C.P. Pioneer Grain Co. Ltd. 2 C.P. Sask. Wheat Pool	4 4 8
Rockglen	16	C.P. Pioneer Grain Co. Ltd. (W) C.P. Pioneer Grain Co. Ltd. (P1) C.P. Pioneer Grain Co. Ltd. (P2) C.P. Sask. Wheat Pool	4 4 4 4

¹Acquired by: Saskatchewan Wheat Pool in August 1968.

Source: Saskatchewan Wheat Pool and Pioneer Grain Co. Ltd.

TABLE 32. - ESTIMATED NUMBER OF FARM TRUCKS IN GRAIN FARMS IN THE STUDY AREA,
BY SIZE OF FARM AND BY SIZE OF TRUCK, 1966

A.) BY SIZE OF FARM

<i>Size Group (Acres)</i>	<i>Number of Trucks on Farms</i>
1 - 200	10
201 - 400	50
401 - 600	35
601 - 800	100
801 - 1,000	100
1,001 - 1,200	60
1,201 - 1,400	50
1,401 - 1,600	150
1,601 - 1,800	45
1,801 - 2,000	10
2,001 and over	90
TOTAL	700

B.) BY SIZE OF TRUCK

<i>Size of Truck in Ton Capacity</i>	<i>Number of Trucks</i>
½	100
1	120
1½	20
2	75
2½	40
3	310
over 3	35
TOTAL	700

TABLE 33. - FARM TO ELEVATOR HAULING DISTANCES, BY DELIVERY POINT, 1962-63

<i>Delivery Point</i>	<i>Number of Farms</i>	<i>Hauling Distance</i>			<i>Average Mileage</i>
		<i>High</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Range</i>	
- miles -					
Quantock	19	14.25	1.00	13.25	4.85
Canopus	64	16.00	1.25	14.75	7.95
Killdeer	77	18.00	1.50	16.50	7.39
Lisieux	57	11.00	0.25	10.75	5.41
Fir Mountain	112	21.00	1.75	19.25	8.30
Wood Mountain	110	26.50	0.70	25.80	7.12
Rockglen	123	22.25	0.50	21.75	9.82
Study Area	562	26.50	0.25	26.25	7.83

TABLE 34. - PROBABLE ADDITIONAL THROUGH-PUT AT ALTERNATIVE DELIVERY POINTS IF SPECIFIED DELIVERY POINTS HAD BEEN CLOSED, 1960-61 TO 1966-67

Specified Points	Alternative ¹ Delivery Points			
	Lisieux	Fir Mt.	Rockglen	Wood Mt.
- bushels -				
Quantock				
1960-61	-	-	50,943	-
1961-62	-	-	8,676	-
1962-63	-	-	59,167	-
1963-64	-	-	72,844	-
1964-65	-	-	66,731	-
1965-66	-	-	96,394	-
1966-67	-	-	94,476	-
Canopus				
1960-61	5,834	-	145,090	37,260
1961-62	1,777	-	44,194	11,349
1962-63	5,553	-	138,105	35,467
1963-64	8,343	-	207,502	53,289
1964-65	5,827	-	144,920	37,217
1965-66	7,764	-	193,108	49,592
1966-67	7,304	-	181,646	46,648
Killdeer				
1960-61	-	30,290	4,245	158,398
1961-62	-	8,381	1,174	43,826
1962-63	-	39,692	5,562	207,559
1963-64	-	62,494	8,757	326,751
1964-65	-	44,441	6,227	232,397
1965-66	-	57,245	8,021	299,349
1966-67	-	61,419	8,606	321,173
All three points				
1960-61	5,834	30,290	200,278	195,658
1961-62	1,777	8,381	54,044	55,175
1962-63	5,553	39,692	202,834	243,026
1963-64	8,343	62,494	289,103	380,040
1964-65	5,827	44,441	217,878	269,614
1965-66	7,764	57,245	297,523	348,941
1966-67	7,304	61,419	284,728	367,821

¹Nearest delivery point to farm, via good roads; all else assumed unchanged.

of total farm land being diverted. As an example, assume delivery point A was to be closed, and its nearest diversion points are B and C. Further, assume that 75 per cent of the farm land tributary to A is diverted to B, and 25 per cent to C. The proportions are then applied to the actual amount of grain delivered to A for diversion to B and C for any given year. The base for all calculations is the Canadian Wheat Board permits for the crop year 1962-63.

In Table 34, it is assumed that Quantock, Canopus and Killdeer were closed. The diversion points used are Lisieux, Fir Mountain, Rockglen and Wood Mountain. Upon the assumed closure of Quantock, all producers would deliver to Rockglen as this would be the closest alternate delivery point. If Canopus were closed, producers, depending upon their location, would divert their deliveries to Lisieux, Rockglen or Wood Mountain. If Killdeer were closed, producers, depending upon their location, would divert their deliveries to Fir Mountain, Rockglen and Wood Mountain.

If the three points were closed the most important diversion point, in the sense of additional grain to handle, would be Wood Mountain. For the crop year 1966-67 it is estimated that Wood Mountain would have received, in addition to deliveries from producers actually holding Wood Mountain permits, 367,821 bushels of grain. This figure is shown under the column Wood Mountain, in the last row at the bottom of Table 34. For the crop year 1966-67 the actual deliveries to Wood Mountain were 301,565 bushels (Table 27) of grain. If the three points were closed, Wood Mountain would have had to handle an estimated 669,386 bushels of grain ($301,565 + 367,821$), for the crop year 1966-67.

Table 35 shows through-put ratios for the grain delivery points in the study area for the crop years 1962-63 and 1966-67 before and after any assumed closures. Through-put ratios are the amount of grain handled by an elevator in any given year divided by its capacity. The actual ratios are obtained by dividing actual handlings (Table 27) by elevator capacity. Ratios after diversion are obtained by adding the diverted grain (Table 34) to the actual handlings (Table 27) and dividing the total by the elevator capacity. The capacity of Wood Mountain in 1966-67 was 135,000 bushels.

TABLE 35. - RATIO OF GRAIN DELIVERIES TO STORAGE CAPACITY IF SPECIFIED DELIVERY POINTS HAD BEEN CLOSED, 1962-63 AND 1966-67

Delivery Point	1962-63 ¹	1966-67 ¹	1962-63 ²	1966-67 ²
Quantock	1.02	1.63	-	-
Canopus	2.99	3.93	-	-
Killdeer	3.46	5.36	-	-
Lisieux	2.05	2.76	2.11	2.84
Fir Mountain	2.88	2.03	3.17	2.43
Rockglen	2.80	2.42	3.88	3.50
Wood Mountain	3.74	2.23	6.74	4.96

¹Ratios for actual handlings for all points for crop years 1962-63 and 1966-67.

²Ratios, after diversion of Quantock, Canopus, Killdeer, for crop years 1962-63 and 1966-67.

In 1966-67 the actual ratio at Wood Mountain was $301,565 \div 135,000$ or 2.23. Upon the assumed closure of the three points the ratio for 1966-67 would become $669,386 \div 135,000$ or 4.96. Table 35 shows the results for all points.

The delivery point whose ratio would be most greatly affected is Wood Mountain. Upon closure of the three points the ratio would have risen from 3.74 to 6.74 in 1962-63 and from 2.23 to 4.96 in 1966-67.

The closing of delivery points in the study area has several important aspects which are not examined in this report. Can the grain elevators at the assumed diversion points handle the extra grain? Would a large increase in the through-put ratio present a queuing problem for producers delivering to that point? Although the study does not examine these aspects it does attempt to show probable amounts of grain diversions if certain elevator points were closed.

An important impact of the closure of an elevator point is the increased length of haul that would have to be undertaken by those producers affected by closure. This is shown in Tables 36 and 37. Table 36 shows the average length of haul in 1962-63 for producers, delivering to points that were assumed to be closed in the study. It also shows how far they would have to haul if their current (1962-63) delivery points were closed. Table 37 shows the average haul for 1962-63 of the alternate delivery points and the increased size of their hinterlands after the specified points have been assumed closed.

The producers who delivered to Quantock in 1962-63 hauled an average of 4.85 miles. After Quantock is assumed closed they would travel 11.23 miles or 6.38 miles more than before Quantock was closed (Table 36). Referring back to Table 34 one finds that upon the closing of Quantock all those producers would deliver to Rockglen as this is the nearest alternate point not assumed closed. Prior to any of the elevator points assumed closed the average length of haul to Rockglen was 9.82 miles. After we assume that Quantock, Canopus and Killdeer are closed, the average haul to Rockglen from its increased service area increases to 12.61 miles. Referring back to Table 34 one finds that Rockglen would receive additional patronage from all of the producers who delivered to Quantock, and some of those who delivered to Canopus and Killdeer. Information on the other points in the study area may be likewise obtained by following through Tables 34 to 37.

Table 38, shows the estimated number of permit holders at various delivery points after the assumed closure of Quantock, Canopus and Killdeer for the crop year 1962-63. After the assumed closures it is estimated that Wood Mountain would have received the largest increase in patrons; 81 to Rockglen's 65.

TABLE 36. - AVERAGE FARM-TO-ELEVATOR HAULING DISTANCES IN THE STUDY AREA, 1962-63, AND ESTIMATED AVERAGE IF SPECIFIED ELEVATOR POINTS HAD BEEN CLOSED

Delivery Point	Average Distance 1962-63	Average Distance ¹
- miles -		
Quantock	4.85	11.23
Additional Haul		6.38
Canopus	7.95	18.43
Additional Haul		10.48
Killdeer	7.39	19.94
Additional Haul		12.55

¹Assume Quantock, Canopus and Killdeer closed.

TABLE 37. - AVERAGE FARM-TO-ELEVATOR HAULING DISTANCES, 1962-63, AND INCREASED SIZE OF HINTERLANDS OF DELIVERY POINTS BEING USED AS GRAIN DIVERSION POINTS

Diversion Points	Average Distance 1962-63	Average Distance ¹
- miles -		
Lisieux	5.41	5.66
Additional Size		0.25
Fir Mountain	8.30	9.47
Additional Size		1.17
Rockglen	9.82	12.61
Additional Size		2.79
Wood Mountain	7.12	11.96
Additional Size		4.84

¹Assume Quantock, Canopus, Killdeer closed.

TABLE 38. - NUMBER OF PERMIT HOLDERS AT DELIVERY POINTS IN THE STUDY AREA AND ESTIMATED NUMBER IF CERTAIN GRAIN DELIVERY POINTS WERE CLOSED

Delivery Point	Number of Permit Holders 1962-63	Estimated Number of Permit Holders 1962-63 ¹
Quantock	19	-
Canopus	64	-
Killdeer	77	-
Lisieux	57	60
Fir Mountain	112	123
Wood Mountain	110	191
Rockglen	123	188
Total	562	562

¹Assume Quantock, Canopus and Killdeer closed.

APPENDIX 1

The following service activities are present in the communities of the Rockglen study area:

Too Small to Classify (0-1 services):

Quantock: grain elevator

Hamlets (2-8 services):

Canopus: post office, feed lot, grain elevator

Killdeer: grocery store, garage, post office, religious building, school, grain elevator

Villages (9-32 services):

Lisieux: general store, garage, service station, bulk oil depot, religious building, school, school bus terminal, post office, grain elevators (2)

Fir Mountain: general store (with gas pump), garage, oil warehouse, coal shed, religious building, community hall, curling rink, school, post office, restaurant, grain elevators (3)

Wood Mountain: general store, groceteria, service stations (2), farm implement dealers (2), railway station, school, Saskatchewan government insurance office, religious buildings (3), bulk oil depot, hotel, restaurant, community hall, outdoor hockey rink, park with picnic grounds and swimming pool, rodeo grounds, summer camp, golf course, baseball diamond, rural municipality office, livestock auction corral, grain elevators (3)

Towns (33-59 services):

Rockglen: garages and service stations (6), implement dealers (3), automobile dealers (3), bulk oil depot (2), farm supplies dealer, religious buildings (4), schools (2), school district office, super market, meat market, bank, credit union, billiard parlour and barber shop, beauty parlour, drug store, liquor store, real estate and insurance (2), clothing store, discount store, restaurant, movie theatre, lumber yard, dry cleaning and laundromat, hotels (2), hardware store, radio, television and appliance store, curling rink, hockey rink, community hall, auto body shop, fire hall, bus terminal, hospital, post office, government highways yard, nurses residence, grain elevators (4)

APPENDIX 2

Historical Background For The Area

Homestead settlement of the area took place between 1910 and 1912. A quarantine station for holding livestock imported from the United States was set up by the Government of Canada in Tp. 1 R.2 and Tp. 1 R.3, west of the third meridian. All of Tp. 1 R.2, except for Hudson's Bay land, school land and 1½ sections were given to the C.P.R. in land grants in 1927. The C.P.R. Colonization Department placed some 38 families from the United Kingdom in the area and equipped them with houses, barns, implements and livestock.

Following the colonization, a railway line was built from Rockglen to Killdeer in 1931 to serve the Colony and surrounding area. The Colony failed during the harsh economic conditions of the early 1930's and only 5 families of the Colony survived the period. When the tax exemption for the land grants to the railway expired in 1947, the land was quickly taken up by either the remaining colonists or by farmers in the surrounding area.

The following article found in the December 2, 1964 issue of the Regina Leader Post gives an indication of pre-Colony settlement and restoration of the historic Wood Mountain North-West Mounted Police post:

REGINA
LEADER POST

2 - December - 64

Log barracks replica built

Construction of a log replica of barracks that once stood on the site of Wood Mountain North West Mounted Police post, four miles south of the town of Wood Mountain, has recently been completed.

Parking, picnicking and recreational facilities have also been provided.

"This is part of an extensive program to locate, restore, and preserve historic points in the province," said M.K. Baker, supervisor of historic sites, department of natural resources.

The Wood Mountain post was established by the North West Mounted Police in 1874, as a base for border patrols to suppress smuggling of liquor and to maintain order between Indians and settlers. It also became a trading centre and focal point of trails used by freighters and immigrants. The post continued in use until 1918.

Activity at the post was greatest in the years 1876 to 1881, when Sitting Bull and his Sioux followers camped there. The Sioux chief and his many lodges retreated there from the Americans after the Custer massacre in Montana in 1876.

The barracks replica will contain a limited museum display of articles

found on the site which played an important part in the history of the post. It will contain pictures and information plaques related to the conquests of traders, Indians and the police.

The positions of other buildings have been established and named and their footings outlined with logs. They include stables, coal shed, blacksmith shop, guardhouse and cells, mess hall and commanding officer's quarters.

Historic importance of the Wood Mountain post was first recognized in 1955, when a rustic marker was placed there during the Saskatchewan golden jubilee celebration.

MORE AREA

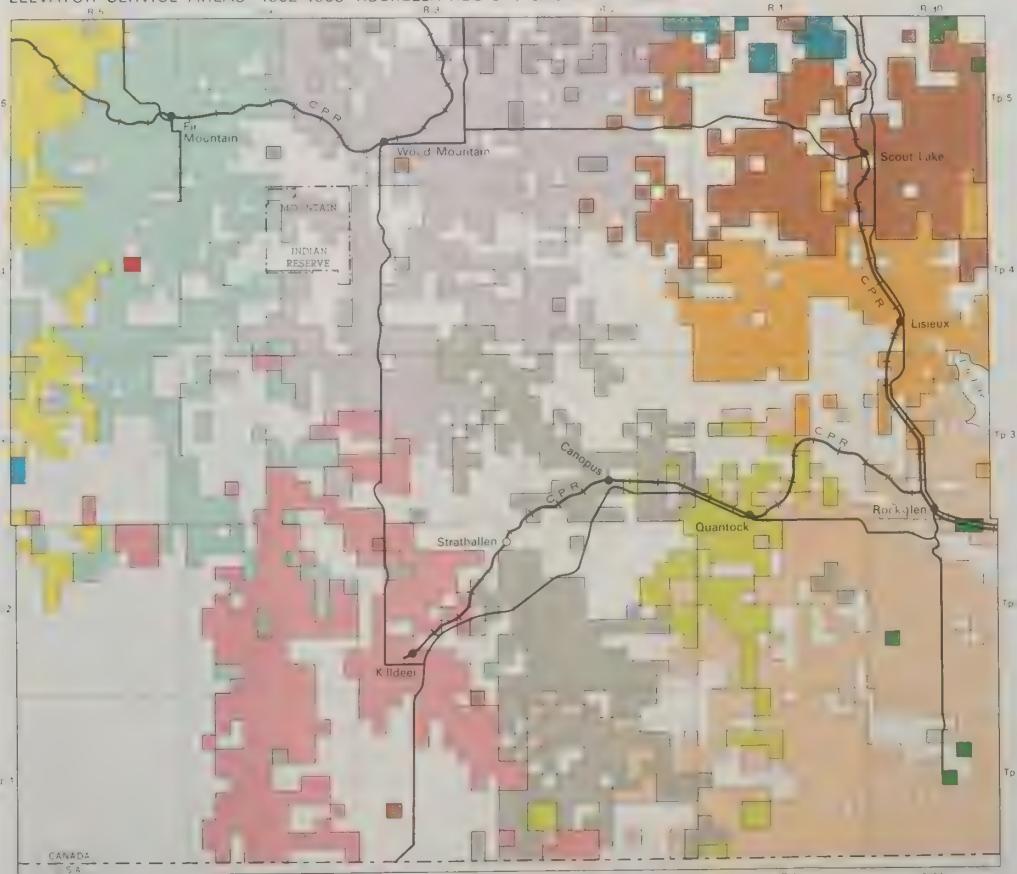
The historic sites division is negotiating for a further 10 acres of land.

"When this is completed the old police post grounds will be surrounded by public property," said Mr. Baker.

The park will be officially opened next summer. It will be a valuable addition to the adjoining area which includes a church camp and the Wood Mountain Regional Park.

Recreation here could be said to date back to 1876, when the first rodeo was held, this event still takes place on the same ground and it is believed to be the oldest continuous contest of its kind in Canada.

ELEVATOR SERVICE AREAS 1962-1963 ROCKGLEN REGION, SASKATCHEWAN.



ELEVATOR SERVICE AREAS

- GLENTWORTH
- FIR MOUNTAIN
- LAFLECHE
- FLINTOFT
- WOOD MOUNTAIN
- McCORD
- KILLDEER
- CANOPUS
- SCOUT LAKE
- ROCKGLEN
- LISIEUX
- QUANTOCK
- MAXSTONE
- CONSTANCE

Elevator centre

Elevator abandoned before 1966

Railway

All weather road

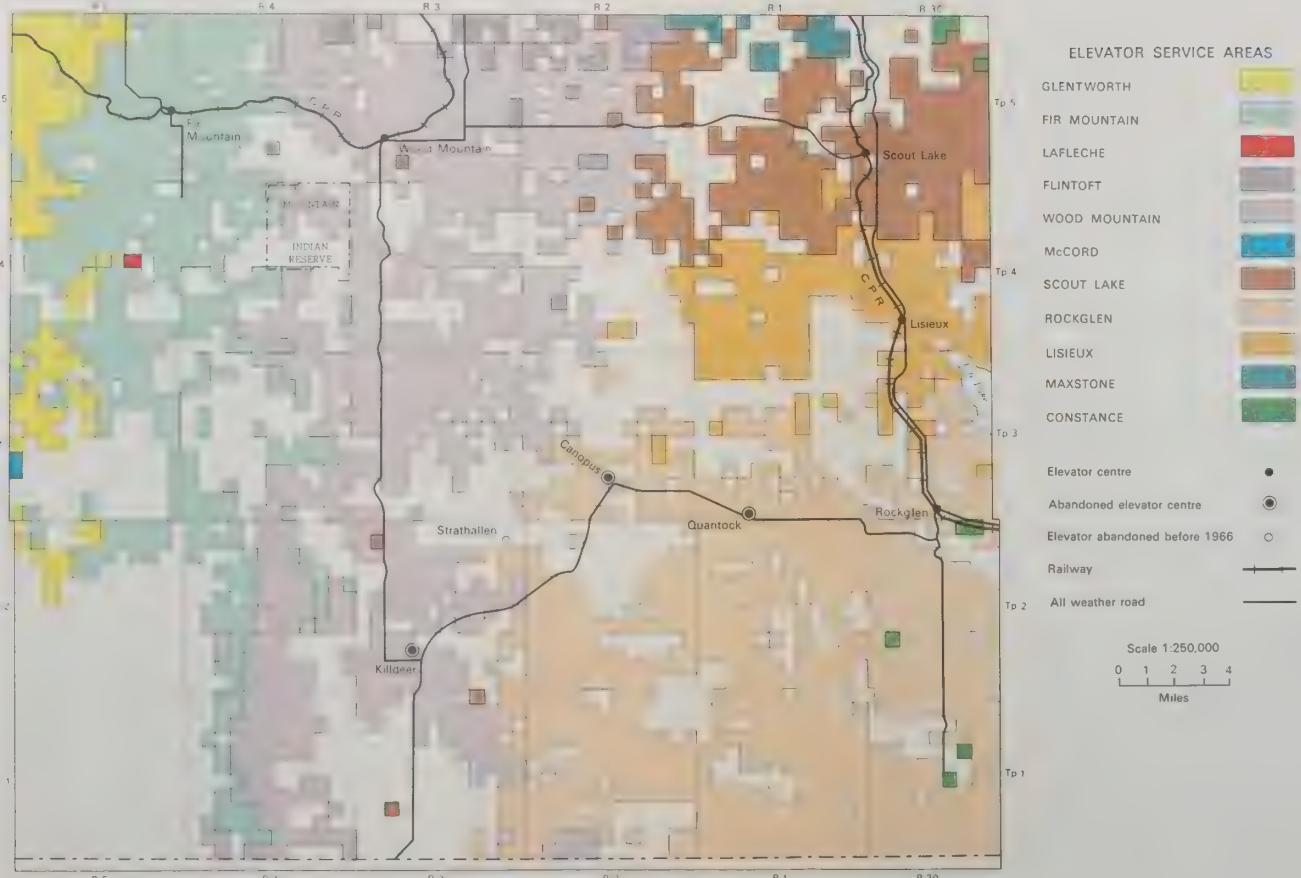
Compiled from farm operator
elevator delivery permits,
supplied by Canadian Wheat Board

Scale 1:250,000

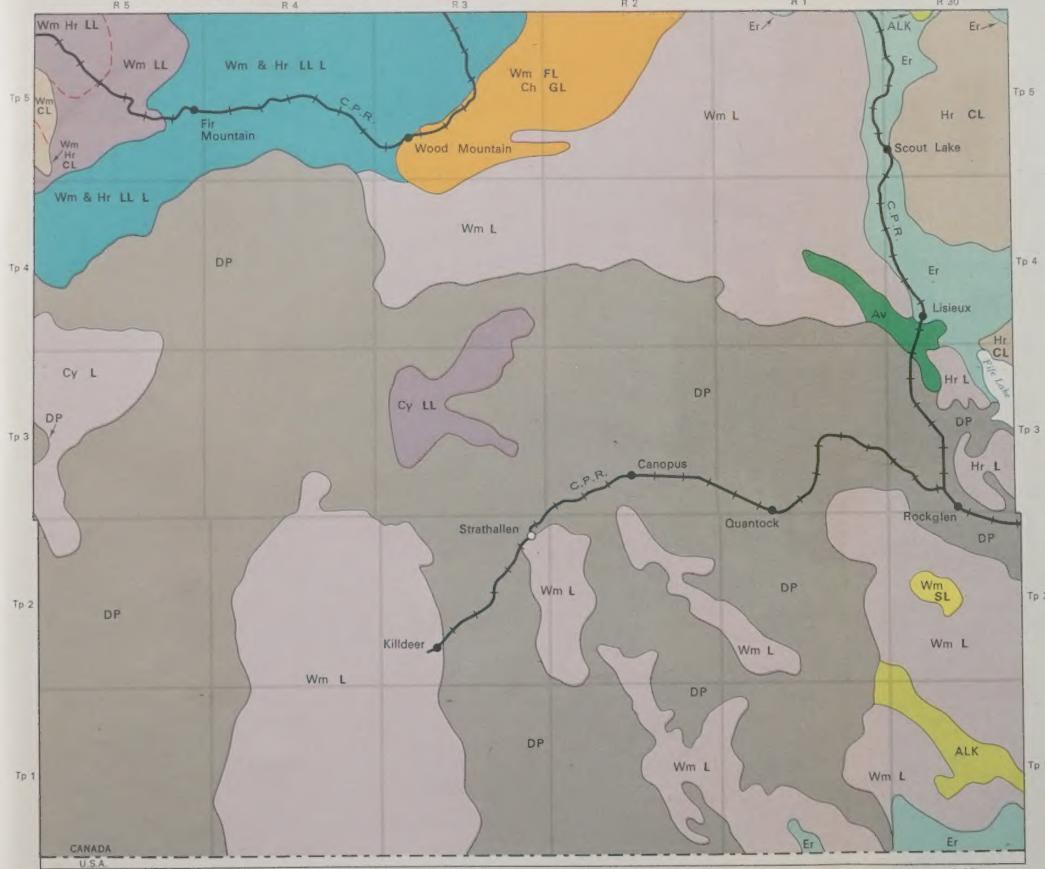
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Miles

THEORETICAL ELEVATOR SERVICE AREAS, ROCKGLEN REGION, SASKATCHEWAN.
BASED ON THE ASSUMED ABANDONMENT OF THE C.P.R. COLONY SUBDIVISION



SOIL TYPES, ROCKGLEN REGION, SASKATCHEWAN.



SOIL ZONES

SOILS OF THE BROWN SOIL ZONE

Association	Description and Parent Material
Hr. Haverhill	Medium textured soils on undifferentiated glacial till (boulder clay) deposits.
Ch. Chaplin	Coarse textured soils on glacial outwash or stream-eroded till.
Wm. Wood Mountain	Variable textured soils, chiefly on Tertiary sediments modified by glacial till.

SOILS OF THE DARK BROWN SOIL ZONE

Association	Description and Parent Material
Cy. Cypress	Medium textured soils chiefly on Tertiary sediments modified by glacial till.

AZONAL SOILS

(Immature soils and other groups not classified with existing soil associations)

Name	Description
SL	Alluvium
ALK	Alkaline soils
Er	Eroded
DP	Dissected Plateau Complex (Eroded bench-lands)

Based on Soil Survey of Southern Saskatchewan, Report No. 12, Map 1, Dominion Department of Agriculture, 1944

SOIL TEXTURES

CL	Clay Loam
L	Loam
LL	Light Loam
LLL	Light Loam and Loam
FL GL	Fine Sandy Loam and Gravelly Loam
SL	Sandy Loam

OTHER FEATURES

- - -	Association boundary between soils of the same texture
—	Water bodies
—	Railway
●	Grain Delivery Point
○	Elevator abandoned before 1966

Scale in miles



